

APPENDIX A
NERACA MASSA

APPENDIX A

NERACA MASSA

Basis tongkol jagung : 77,008 ton/hari = 77.008 kg/hari.

Operasi pabrik = 330 hari/ tahun ; 24 jam/hari

Proses berlangsung secara *batch* dari tangki hidrolisis sampai tangki fermentator.

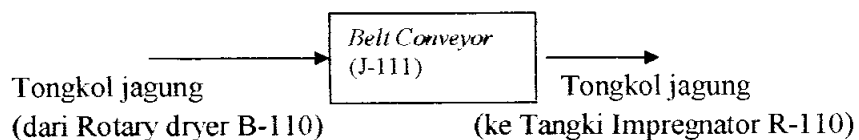
Proses berlangsung kontinyu setelah tangki fermentor.

Tabel A.1. Komposisi tongkol jagung ^[45]

Komposisi	Persen massa
Air	7,68
Selulosa	32,00
Hemiselulosa	35,00
Lignin	20,00
Protein dan abu	5,32

1. *Belt Conveyor* (J-111)

Pada waktu proses pengangkutan dari gudang bahan baku (F-111) menuju *jaw crusher* (C-111) tidak terjadi perubahan massa, sehingga massa bahan masuk sama dengan bahan keluar dari *belt conveyor* (J-111).



Perhitungan:

Komposisi tongkol jagung masuk 77,008 ton/hari bahan baku:

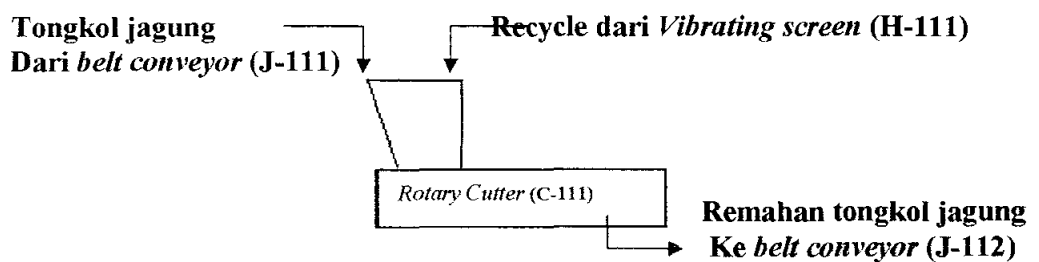
$$\text{Air} = 77.008 \text{ kg} \times 7,68\% = 5.914,2144 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Selulosa} = 77.008 \text{ kg} \times 32\% = 24.642,5600 \text{ kg}$$

Hemiselulosa	= 77.008 kg × 35%	= 26.952,8000 kg
Lignin	= 77.008 kg × 20%	= 15.401,6000 kg
Protein dan abu	= 77.008 kg × 5,32%	= 4.096,8256 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari gudang bahan baku (F-111):		Ke Jaw crusher (C-111):	
Tongkol jagung:		Tongkol jagung:	
Air	5.914,2144	Air	5.914,2144
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Selulosa	24.642,5600
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000
Lignin	15.401,6000	Lignin	15.401,6000
Protein dan abu	4.096,8256	Protein dan abu	4.096,8256
Total	77.008,0000	Total	77.008,0000

2. Rotary Cutter (C-111)



Asumsi pada waktu proses penghancuran atau pengecilan ukuran tidak terjadi perubahan massa.

Perhitungan:

Komposisi Tongkol Jagung masuk 77,008 ton/hari bahan baku:

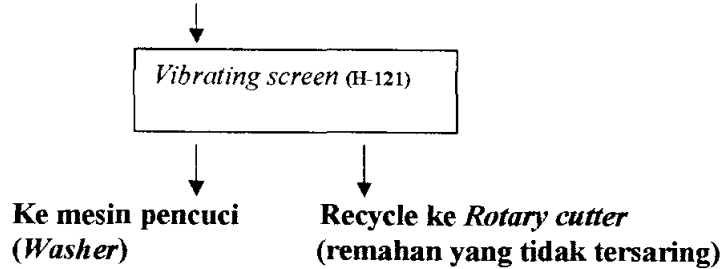
Air = 77.008 kg × 7,68% = 5.914,2144 kg

Selulosa	= 77.008 kg × 32%	= 24.642,5600 kg
Hemiselulosa	= 77.008 kg × 35%	= 26.952,8000 kg
Lignin	= 77.008 kg × 20%	= 15.401,6000 kg
Protein dan abu	= 77.008 kg × 5,32%	= 4.096,8256 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Belt conveyor (J-112):		Ke Belt conveyor (J-112):	
Remahan tongkol jagung:		Remahan tongkol jagung:	
Air	5.914,2144	Air	7.392,7684
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Selulosa	30.803,2000
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Hemiselulosa	33.691,0000
Lignin	15.401,6000	Lignin	19.252,0000
Protein dan abu	4.096,8256	Protein dan abu	5.121,0320
Recycle dari vibrating screen (H-111):			
Air	1.478,5540		
Selulosa	6.160,6400		
Hemiselulosa	6.738,2000		
Lignin	3.850,4000		
Protein dan abu	1.024,2064		
Total	96.260,0000	Total	96.260,0000

3. *Vibrating screen (H-120)*

*Remahan tongkol jagung
Dari belt conveyor (J-113)*



Dalam saringan diasumsi bahan yang tertinggal adalah sebanyak 20 % berat.

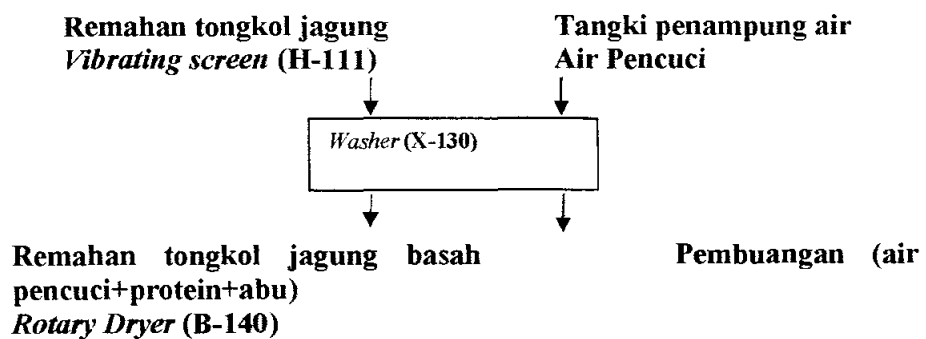
Perhitungan

Bahan menuju mesin pencuci/washer

Air	= 7.392,77 kg × 80%	= 5.914,21 kg
Selulosa	= 30.803,2 kg × 80%	= 24.642,56 kg
Hemiselulosa	= 33.691 kg × 80%	= 26.952,8 kg
Lignin	= 19.252 kg × 80%	= 15.401,6 kg
Protein dan abu	= 5.121,032 kg × 80%	= 4.096,83 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Belt conveyor (J-113):		Ke Washer (J-122):	
Remahan tongkol jagung:		Remahan tongkol jagung:	
Air	7.392,7684	Air	5.914,2144
Selulosa	30.803,2000	Selulosa	24.642,5600
Hemiselulosa	33.691,0000	Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000
Lignin	19.252,0000	Lignin	15.401,6000
Protein dan abu	5.121,0320	Protein dan abu	4.096,8256
		Recycle ke Rotary cutter (C-111):	
		Remahan tongkol jagung:	
		Air	1.478,5540
		Selulosa	6.160,6400
		Hemiselulosa	6.738,2000
		Lignin	3.850,4000
		Protein dan abu	1.024,2064
Total	96.260,0000	Total	96.260,0000

4. Washer (X-130)



Data :

- Air pencuci ditambahkan dua kali berat bahan baku (asumsi)
- Inti sel (protein dan abu) larut dalam air pencuci ke pembuangan (Daftar Komponen Bahan Makanan, Direktorat Gizi Depkes RI).
- Kandungan air dalam bahan menuju tangki Hidrolisa adalah 40% (asumsi).

Perhitungan:

Air pencuci yang ditambahkan = $2 \times 77.008 \text{ kg} = 154.016 \text{ kg}$

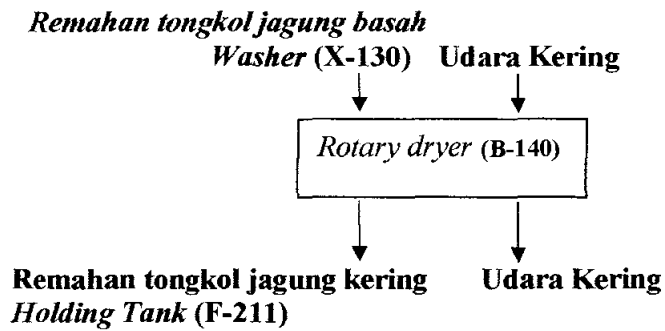
Air yang terikut pada bahan baku yang keluar dari mesin pencuci (X)

$X = 40\% \times (\text{massa selulosa} + \text{massa hemiselulosa} + \text{massa lignin} + \text{massa air dalam tongkol})$

$X = 40\% \times (24.642,56 + 26.952,8 + 15.401,6 + 5914,21) \text{ kg} = 29.164,4680 \text{ kg}$

Air yang menuju ke pembuangan = $154.016 \text{ kg} - 29.164,4680 \text{ kg} = 124.851,5320 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari <i>Vibrating screen</i> (H-111): Remahan tongkol jagung:		Ke <i>Rotary dryer</i> (B-111): Remahan tongkol jagung basah:	
Air	5.914,2144	Air	5.914,2100
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Selulosa	24.642,5600
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000
Lignin	15.401,6000	Lignin	15.401,6000
Protein dan abu	4.096,8256	Air	29.164,4680
Dari tangki penampung air (F-113): Air untuk <i>washer</i>	154.016,0000	Ke Pembuangan: Air	124.851,5320
		Protein dan abu	4.096,8300
Total	231.024,0000	Total	231.024,0000

5. *Rotary dryer (B-140)*

Bahan masuk *rotary dryer* adalah berupa remahan tongkol jagung basah setelah keluar dari mesin pencucian, pada proses *drying* ini hanya kandungan air saja yang menguap dan kadar air yang diinginkan dalam remahan tongkol jagung kering hanya sebesar 5% saja sedangkan sisanya 95% akan menguap ke udara.

Perhitungan:

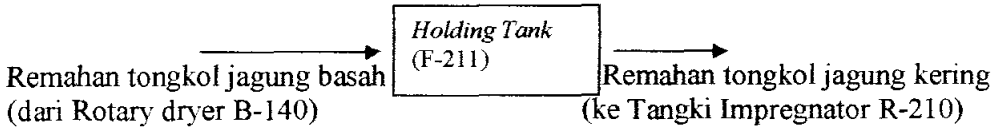
Air yang menguap = $95\% \times (5.914,2100 + 29.164,4680) \text{ kg} = 33.324,7441 \text{ kg}$

Air yang menuju tangki impregnator = $5\% \times (5.914,2100 + 29.164,4680) \text{ kg} = 1.753,9339 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Washer (X-111):		Ke Holding tank (F-112):	
Remahan tongkol jagung basah:		Remahan tongkol jagung kering:	
Air	5.914,2100	Air	1.753,9339
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Selulosa	24.642,5600
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000
Air	15.401,6000	Lignin	15.401,6000
Lignin	29.164,4680	Ke Pembuangan	
		Uap Air	33.324,7441
Total	102.075,6400	Total	102.075,6400

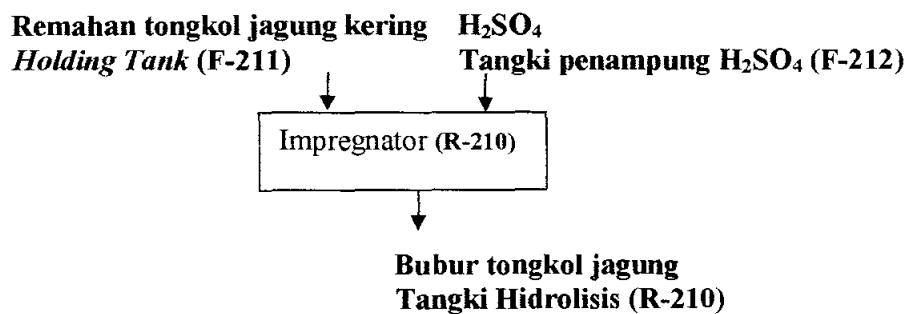
6. Holding tank (F-211)

Pada tangki penampung tidak terjadi perubahan massa sehingga pada tangki penampung massa bahan yang masuk sama dengan massa bahan yang keluar.



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Rotary dryer (B-111):		Rotary dryer (B-111):	
Remahan tongkol jagung kering:		Remahan tongkol jagung kering:	
Air	1.753,9339	Air	1.753,9339
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Selulosa	24.642,5600
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000
Lignin	15.401,6000	Lignin	15.401,6000
Total	68.750,8959	Total	68.750,8959

7. Tangki Impregnator (R-110)



Untuk melunakkan tongkol jagung dibutuhkan H_2SO_4 dengan konsentrasi 85%.

Perhitungan:

H_2SO_4 98% yang ditambahkan = X kg

$$0,85 = \frac{0,98 \cdot x}{(x + 1.753,9339)}$$

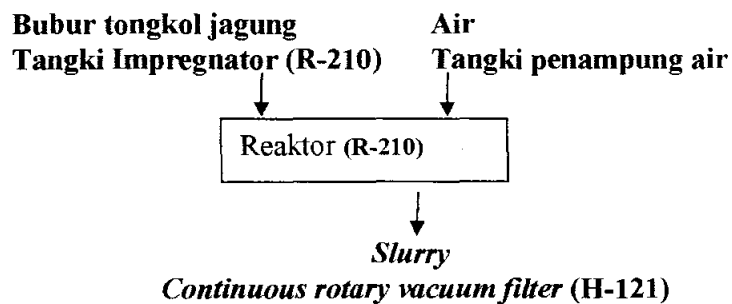
$$X = 11.468,0294 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} = 0,98 \times 11.468,0294 \text{ kg} = 11.238,6688 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Air pada } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ yang ditambahkan} = 0,02 \times 11.468,0294 \text{ kg} = 229,3606 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Holding tank (F-112):		Ke Tangki Hidrolisa (R-110):	
Remahan tongkol jagung:		Bubur/slurry:	
Air	1.753,9339	Air	1.983,2945
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Selulosa	24.642,5600
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000
Lignin	15.401,6000	Lignin	15.401,6000
Bahan tambahan:		H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688		
Air pada H ₂ SO ₄	229,3606		
Total	80.218,9233	Total	80.218,9233

8. Reaktor (Tangki Hidrolisa) (R-210)



1. Data:

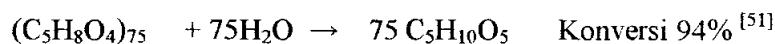
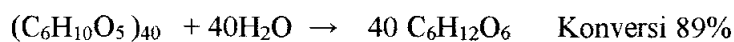
BM Selulosa : 6480 kg/kgmol ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)₄₀

Glukosa : 180 kg/kgmol ($C_6H_{12}O_6$)

Hemiselulosa : 9900kg/kgmol ($C_5H_8O_4$)₇₅

Xilosa : 150 kg/kgmol ($C_5H_{10}O_5$)

2. Reaksi yang terjadi



Untuk reaksi I :

Massa $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{40}$ masuk tangki hidrolisis = 24642,56 kg

$$\text{Mol } (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_4 = \frac{24642,5600 \text{ kg}}{6480 \text{ kg/kgmol}} = 3,8029 \text{ kmol}$$



$$\text{m: } 3,8029 \text{ kmol} \quad 135,3840 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{r: } 3,3846 \text{ kmol} \quad 135,3840 \text{ kmol} \quad 135,3840 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{s: } 0,4183 \text{ kmol} \quad - \quad 135,3840 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{selulosa yang bereaksi} = 3,3846 \text{ kmol} \times 6480 \text{ kg/kmol} = 21.932,2080 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{selulosa yang bersisa} = 24.642,5600 \text{ kg} - 21.932,2080 \text{ kg} = 2.710,3520 \text{ kg}$$

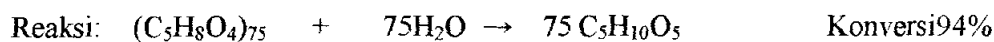
$$\text{air yang dibutuhkan} = 135,3840 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} = 2.436,9120 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{glukosa yang terbentuk} = 135,3840 \text{ kmol} \times 180 \text{ kg/kmol} = 24369,1200 \text{ kg}$$

Untuk reaksi II :

Massa $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4)_{75}$ masuk tangki hidrolisis = 26952,8000 kg

$$\text{Mol } (\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4)_{75} = \frac{26952,8000 \text{ kg}}{9900 \text{ kg/kgmol}} = 2,7225 \text{ kmol}$$



$$\text{m: } 2,7225 \text{ kmol} \quad 191,9400 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{r: } 2,5592 \text{ kmol} \quad 191,9400 \text{ kmol} \quad 191,9400 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{s: } 0,16335 \text{ kmol} \quad - \quad 191,9400 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{hemiselulosa yang bereaksi} = 2,5592 \text{ kmol} \times 9900 \text{ kg/kmol} = 25336,0800 \text{ kg}$$

hemiselulosa yang bersisa = $26952,8000 \text{ kg} - 25336,0800 \text{ kg} = 1616,7200 \text{ kg}$

air yang dibutuhkan = $191,9400 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} = 3454,9200 \text{ kg}$

xilosa yang terbentuk = $191,9400 \text{ kmol} \times 150 \text{ kg/kmol} = 28790,4900 \text{ kg}$

massa air yang dibutuhkan dalam reaksi = $2.436,9120 \text{ kg} + 3454,9200 \text{ kg}$

$$= 5891,8320 \text{ kg}$$

Air yang ditambahkan = air yang dibutuhkan dalam reaksi - air dari bahan masuk

$$= 5891,8320 \text{ kg} - 1.983,2945 \text{ kg} = 3908,5375 \text{ kg}$$

Air yang ditambahkan untuk mendapatkan larutan H_2SO_4 8% adalah:

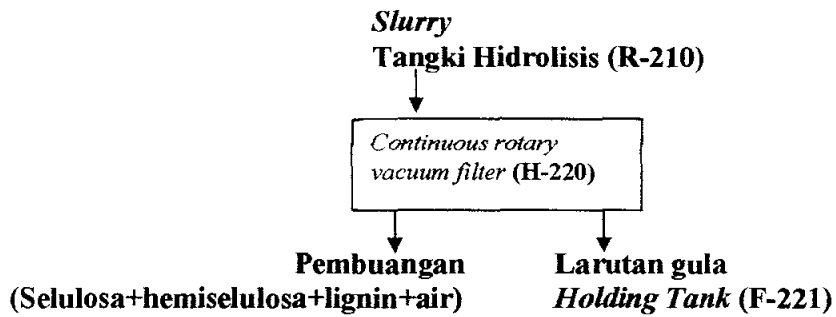
$$= \left(\frac{11.238,6688 \text{ kg}}{0,08} \right) - (1.983,2945 \text{ kg} - 11.238,6688 \text{ kg} + 5891,8320 \text{ kg})$$

$$= 143.846,9223 \text{ kg}$$

Total air yang ditambahkan = $3908,5375 \text{ kg} + 143.846,9223 \text{ kg} = 147.755,4598 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari tangki impregnator (R-310):		Ke Continuous rotary filter (H-220):	
Bubur/slurry:		Bubur/slurry:	
Air	1.983,2945	H_2SO_4	11.238,6688
Selulosa	24.642,5600	Glukosa	24.369,1200
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	Xylosa	28.790,4900
Lignin	15.401,6000	Air	149.738,7543
H_2SO_4	11.238,6688	Selulosa	2.710,3520
Dari tangki penampung air:		Hemiselulosa	1616,7200
Air	147.755,4598	Lignin	15.401,0000
Total	233.865,1051	Total	233.865,1051

9. *Continues rotary vacuum Filter (H-220)*



Asumsi: ampas yang keluar mengandung 40% air.

Perhitungan:

Ampas yang terdapat dalam larutan adalah berupa : selulosa, hemiselulosa, dan lignin.

Ampas = selulosa+hemiselulosa+lignin

Ampas = 2.710,3520 kg+1616,7200 kg+15.401,0000 kg = 19.728,0700 kg

Air yang terikut dalam ampas= 40% × 149.738,7543 kg = 59.895,5017 kg

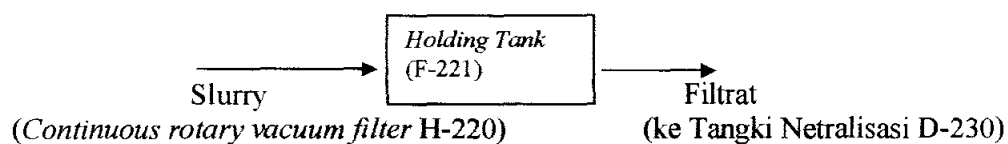
Air yang keluar dari *continuous rotary filter* menuju Tangki Netralisasi

= 60% × 149.738,7543 kg = 89.843,2526 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Tangki Hidrolisa (R-210):		Ke Holding Tank (F-221):	
Ampas/cake:		Filtrat:	
Selulosa	2.710,3520	H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688
Hemiselulosa	1.616,7200	Glukosa	24.369,1200
Lignin	15.401,0000	Xylosa	28.790,4900
Larutan:		Air	89.843,2526
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	Ke pembuangan	
Glukosa	24.369,1200	cake:	
Xylosa	28.790,4900	Selulosa	2.710,3520
Air	149.738,7543	Hemiselulosa	1.617,7200
		Air	59.895,5017
		Lignin	15.401,0000
Total	233.865,1051	Total	233.865,1051

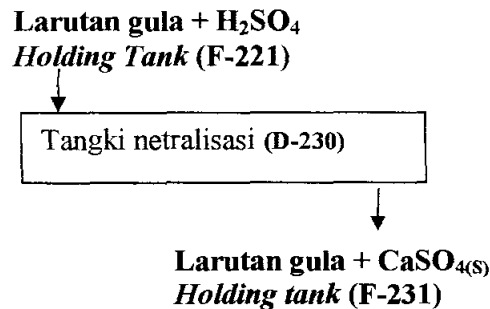
10. Holding tank II (F-221)

Holding tank berfungsi hanya sebagai tempat penampung dan tidak terjadi perubahan massa didalamnya, sehingga massa komponen yang masuk sama dengan massa komponen yang keluar.



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari rotary continuous rotary vacuum filter (F-220):		Ke Tangki Netralisasi (D-230):	
Filtrat:		Filtrat:	
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688
Glukosa	24.369,1200	Glukosa	24.369,1200
Xylosa	28.790,4900	Xylosa	28.790,4900
Air	89.843,2526	Air	89.843,2526
Total	154.241,5314	Total	154.241,5314

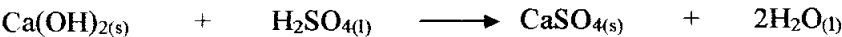
11. Tangki Netralisasi (D-230)



Massa H₂SO₄ = 11.238,6688 kg

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{11.238,6688 \text{ kg}}{98 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 114,6803 \text{ kmol}$$

Reaksi yang terjadi adalah sebagai berikut:



m : 114,6803 kmol 114,6803 kmol

r : 114,6803 kmol 114,6803 kmol 114,6803 kmol 229,3606 kmol

s : - - 114,6803 kmol 229,3606 kmol

Massa Ca(OH)_2 yang dibutuhkan = $114,6803 \text{ kmol} \times 74 = 8.481,8111 \text{ kg}$

Namun Ca(OH)_2 yang ditambahkan adalah 5% lebih banyak dari Massa Ca(OH)_2 yang dibutuhkan yaitu = $8.481,8111 \text{ kg} + (8.481,8111 \text{ kg} \times 5\%) = 8.905,9017 \text{ kg}$.

Massa CaSO_4 yang dihasilkan = $114,6803 \text{ kmol} \times 136 = 15.596,5199 \text{ kg}$

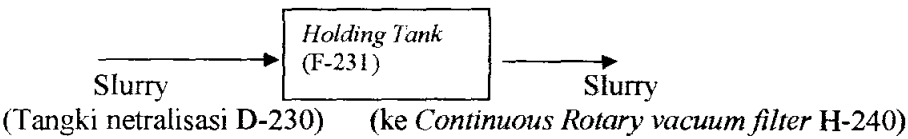
Massa H_2O yang dihasilkan = $229,3606 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \times 2 = 4.128,4906 \text{ kg}$

Massa Ca(OH)_2 sisa yang tidak terkonversi adalah sebanyak = $424,0906 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Holding Tank (F-221):		Ke Holding tank (F-231):	
Filtrat:		Filtrat:	
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	Glukosa	24.369,1200
Glukosa	24.369,1200	Xylosa	28.790,4900
Xylosa	28.790,4900	Air	89.843,2526
Air	89.843,2526	Hasil reaksi berupa padatan:	
Bahan kimia tambahan:		CaSO ₄	15.596,5199
Ca(OH) ₂	8.905,9017	Air	4.128,4906
		Ca(OH) ₂	424,0906
Total	162.723,3425	Total	162.723,3425

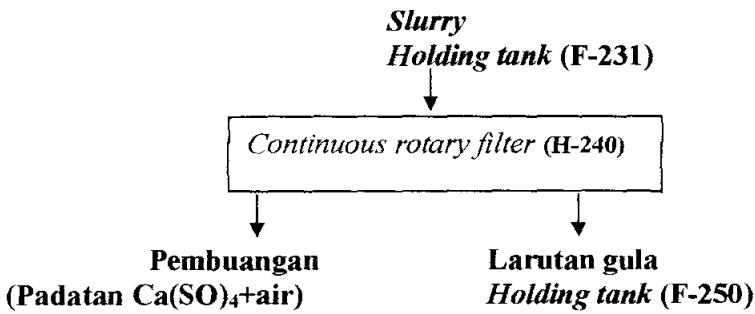
12. Holding Tank (F-231)

Holding tank (F-231) berfungsi sebagai tempat penampung dan tidak terjadi perubahan massa didalamnya, sehingga massa komponen yang masuk sama dengan massa komponen yang keluar.



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Tangki netralisasi (D-230):		Ke Filter press (H-240):	
<i>Slurry:</i>		<i>Slurry:</i>	
Glukosa	24.369,1200	Glukosa	24.369,1200
Xylosa	28.790,4900	Xylosa	28.790,4900
Air	89.843,2526	Air	89.843,2526
CaSO ₄	15.596,5199	CaSO ₄	15.596,5199
Air CaSO ₄	4.128,4906	Air CaSO ₄	4.128,4906
Ca(OH) ₂	424,0906	Ca(OH) ₂	424,0906
Total	163.147,4331	Total	163.147,4331

13. Continues rotary vacuum Filter (H-240)



Asumsi: ampas yang keluar mengandung 40% air.

Perhitungan:

Ampas yang terdapat dalam larutan adalah berupa : padatan Ca(SO)₄.

Ampas = padatan Ca(SO)₄

Ampas = 15.596,5199 kg

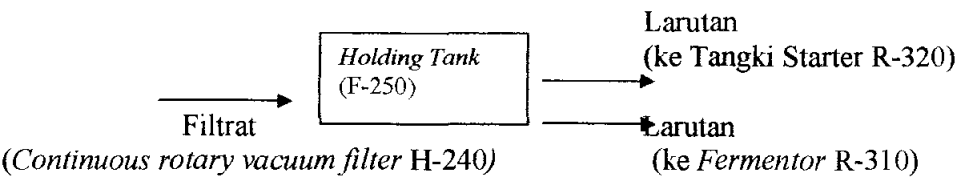
Air yang terikut ampas = $40\% \times (89.843,2526 \text{ kg} + 4.128,4906 \text{ kg}) = 37.588,6973 \text{ kg}$

Air yang keluar dari *rotary vacuum filter* = $60\% \times (89.843,2526 \text{ kg} + 4.128,4906 \text{ kg})$
 $= 56.383,0459 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari holding tank (F-231):		Ke Holding tank (F-250):	
<i>Slurry:</i>		Filtrat:	
Glukosa	24.369,1200	Glukosa	24.369,1200
Xylosa	28.790,4900	Xylosa	28.790,4900
Air	89.843,2526	Air	56.383,0459
CaSO ₄	15.596,5199	Ke pembuangan:	
Air CaSO ₄	4.128,4906	<i>Cake:</i>	
Ca(OH) ₂	424,0906	Ca(SO) ₄	15.596,5199
		Air	37.588,6973
		Ca(OH) ₂	424,0906
Total	163.147,4331	Total	163.147,4331

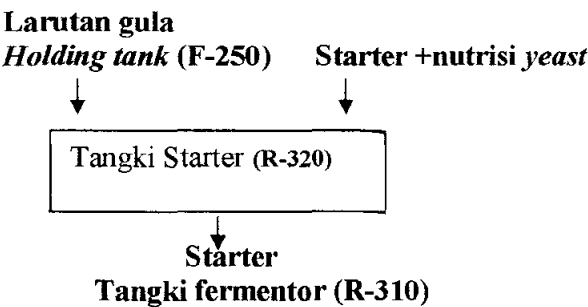
14. Tangki Pendingin (F-250)

Tangki Pendingin (F-250) berfungsi sebagai tempat penampung dan tidak terjadi perubahan massa didalamnya, sehingga massa komponen yang masuk sama dengan massa komponen yang keluar.



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Filter press (H-122):		Ke Tangki starter (R-121):	
Filtrat:		Larutan:	
Glukosa	24.369,1200	Glukosa	2.437,2452
Xylosa	28.790,4900	Xylosa	2.878,7810
Air	56.383,0459	Air	5.638,1605
		Ke Tangki Fermentor (R-120):	
		Larutan:	
		Glukosa	21.931,8748
		Xylosa	25.911,7090
		Air	50.744,8854
Total	109.542,6559	Total	109.542,6559

15. Tangki Starter (R-320)



Tujuan dari tangki starter ini adalah untuk membiakkan *yeast* pada media yang akan digunakan dalam tangki fermentasi.

Volume Media:

Komponen	Massa	Fraksi(X)	s.g	s.g.X
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	24.369,1200	0,2225	1,544	0,3435
$C_5H_{10}O_5$	28.790,4900	0,2628	1,525	0,4008
H_2O	56.383,0459	0,5147	1	0,5147
Total	109.542,6559			1,259

Massa umpan masuk tangki starter = Glukosa + Xilosa + Air

$$= 2.437,2452 \text{ kg} + 2.878,7810 \text{ kg} +$$

$$5.638,1605 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 10.954,2656 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Volume starter} = \frac{10.954,2656}{1,259} = 8.700,7670 \text{ lt}$$

Yang menuju tangki starter

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 = 0,2225 \times 10.954,2656 \text{ kg} = 2.437,2452 \text{ kg}$$

$$C_5H_{10}O_5 = 0,2628 \times 10.954,2656 \text{ kg} = 2.878,7810 \text{ kg}$$

$$H_2O = 0,5147 \times 10.954,2656 \text{ kg} = 5.638,1605 \text{ kg}$$

Penambahan Nutrient dan Yeast extract ^[51]

$$\text{Yeast extract} = 8,5 \text{ gr/lt} \times 8.700,7670 \text{ lt} = 73.956,5195 \text{ gr} = 73,9565 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Magnesium sulfate} = 0,1 \text{ gr/lt} \times 8.700,7670 \text{ lt} = 870,0767 \text{ gr} = 0,8701 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kalium chloride} = 0,06 \text{ gr/lt} \times 8.700,7670 \text{ lt} = 522,0460 \text{ gr} = 0,5220 \text{ kg}$$

Antifoam = $33 \times 10^{-6} \text{ gr/lit} \times 8.700,7670 \text{ lit} = 0,2871 \text{ gr} = 0,2871.10^{-3} \text{ kg}$

Asumsi: reaksi yang terjadi 100% untuk pembentukan *yeast*

Reaksi yang terjadi:

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 0,15\text{NH}_3 + 4,925\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_{1,66}\text{N}_{0,13}\text{O}_{0,49} + 5\text{CO}_2 + 5.35\text{H}_2\text{O}$						
M	13,5403	2,0310	66,6860			
R	13,5403	2,0310	66,6860	6,6347	67,7015	72,4406
S	-	-	-	6,6347	67,7015	72,4406

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ yang bereaksi = 2.437,2452 kg = 13,5403 kmol

O_2 yang bereaksi = 66,6860 kmol \times 32 kg/kmol = 2.133,952 kg

NH_3 yang bereaksi = 2,0310 kmol \times 17 kg/kmol = 34,527 kg

$\text{CH}_{1,703}\text{N}_{0,171}\text{O}_{0,469}$ yang terbentuk = 6,6347 kmol \times 23,601 kg/kmol = 156,5856 kg

CO_2 yang terbentuk = 67,7015 kmol \times 44 kg/kmol = 2.978,8660 kg

H_2O yang terbentuk = 72,4406 kmol \times 18 kg/kmol = 1.303,9308 kg

➤ **Menghitung kebutuhan udara untuk mendapatkan O_2**

O_2 yang dibutuhkan dalam proses reaksi didapatkan dari udara steril, dimana udara terdiri dari: H_2O , O_2 , dan N_2 , dimana 21% O_2 dan 79% N_2 adalah udara kering tanpa air. Kebutuhan udara dapat dihitung sebagai berikut:

Relative humidity rata-rata di Indonesia = 70-90% (www.indonesia-ottawa.org)

Diambil relative humidity = $H_R = 70 = 100.(\text{Pa}/\text{Pas}) \dots \dots (1)$

Udara dengan suhu 30°C & $P = 101,325 \text{ kPa}$, maka $P_{\text{as}} = 4,246 \text{ kPa}$ (Geankoplis 3 ed, 2003, p.962)

Substitusi $P_{\text{as}} = 4,246 \text{ kPa}$ ke persamaan (1), sehingga didapatkan :

$$P_{\text{a}} = \frac{70}{100} \times 4,246 \text{ kPa} = 2,9722 \text{ kPa}$$

Mencari humidity udara masuk dryer (Geankoplis 3 ed, 2003, p.565) :

$$H = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \times \frac{P_{\text{a}}}{P - P_{\text{a}}} = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \times \frac{2,9722}{101,325 - 2,9722}$$

$$= 0,01879 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

Massa O_2 yang dibutuhkan adalah 2.133,952 kg/hari.

Udara kering terdiri dari 21% O_2 dan 79% N_2 .

$$\text{Mol O}_2 = \frac{2.133,952 \text{ kg}}{32 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 66,686 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Mol N}_2 = \frac{0,79}{0,21} \times \text{mol O}_2 = \frac{0,79}{0,21} \times 66,686 \text{ kmol} = 250,8664 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Massa N}_2 = 250,8664 \text{ kmol} \times \text{BM N}_2$$

$$= 250,8664 \text{ kmol} \times 28 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$= 7.024,2592 \text{ kg N}_2$$

$$\text{Udara kering} = \text{Massa O}_2 + \text{Massa N}_2$$

$$= 2.133,952 \text{ kg} + 7.024,2592 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 9.158,2112 \text{ kg}$$

Humidity udara adalah 0,01879 kg $\text{H}_2\text{O/kg}$ udara kering, dimana udara keringnya adalah 3549,5906 kg, sehingga massa H_2O yang ada di udara dapat dihitung, yaitu:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa H}_2\text{O} &= 0,01879 \times 9.158,2112 \text{ kg} \\ &= 172,0828 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}\end{aligned}$$

Udara yang dibutuhkan untuk mendapatkan kebutuhan O_2 yang diinginkan adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa udara} &= \text{Udara kering} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 9.158,2112 \text{ kg} + 172,0828 \text{ kg} \\ &= 9.330,2940 \text{ kg udara/hari}\end{aligned}$$

➤ **Reaksi untuk pembentukan NH_3 dengan menggunakan NH_4OH**

Reaksi yang terjadi:



$$m : 2,0310 \text{ kmol}$$

$$r : 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \quad 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \quad 2,0310 \text{ kmol}$$

$$s : \quad \quad \quad - \quad \quad 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \quad 2,0310 \text{ kmol}$$

Jumlah mol NH_4OH yang terurai ialah sebanyak mol NH_3

$$\text{Mol NH}_3 = 2,0310 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa NH}_4\text{OH yang terurai} &= 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \times 35 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 71,0850 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa air hasil penguraian} &= 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 36,5580 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

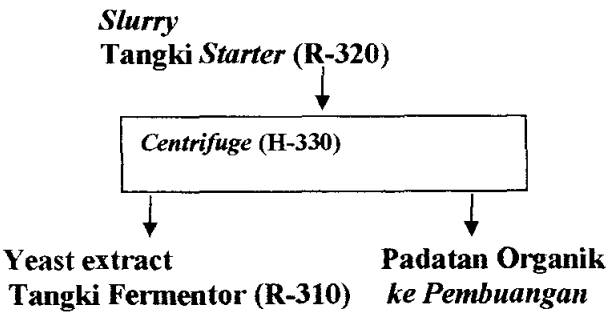
Asumsi semua nutrient yang dimasukkan terpakai semua untuk pertumbuhan *yeast*.

Dari Tangki Starter menuju ke tangki Fermentor.

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Tangki pendingin (F-250)		Ke centrifuge (H-330)	
Glukosa	2.437,2452	Xilosa	2.878,7810
Xilosa	2.878,7810	Air	7.286,8108
Air	5.638,1605	Yeast	156,5856
Yeast	73,9565	NH ₃	34,5270
Magnesium sulfat	0,8701	Ke udara	
Kalium chlorate	0,5220	CO ₂	2.978,8660
Antifoam	0,2871.10 ⁻³	N ₂	7.024,2592
Amonium Hidroksida	71,0850		
Udara steril:			
O ₂	2.133,9520		
N ₂	7.024,2592		
Air	172,0828		
Total	20.359,8296	Total	20.359,8296

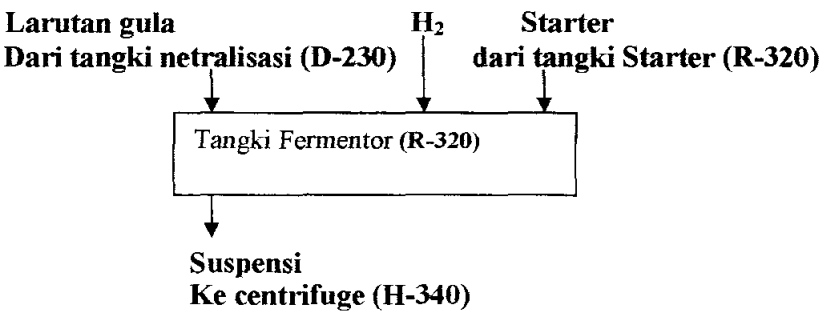
16. Centrifuge (H-330)

Centrifuge (H-330) ini berfungsi untuk memisahkan padatan yeast sehingga dapat dipisahkan dari larutannya. Semua yeast tertahan sebagai cake dalam filter press, sehingga larutan yang berupa filtrat ditampung dalam holding tank.



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Tangki Starter (R-320):		Ke Pembuangan:	
Suspensi:		Filtrat:	
Xilosa	2.878,7810	Xilosa	2.878,7810
Air	7.286,8108	Air	7.286,8108
Yeast	156,5856	NH ₃	34,5270
NH ₃	34,5270	Endapan:	
		Yeast Extract	156,5856
Total	10.356,7044	Total	10.356,7044

17. Tangki Fermentor (R-310)



Bahan baku dari tangki netralisasi yang masuk tangki fermentor:

- 1. Glukosa = 21.931,8748 kg = 121,8456 kmol
- 2. Xylosa = 25.911,7090 kg = 172,7442 kmol
- 3. Air = 50.744,8854 kg
- 4. Yeast extract = 156,5856 kg

Reaksi yang terjadi:



m : 121,8437 kmol

r : 121,8437 kmol 243,6875 kmol 243,6875 kmol

s : - 243,6875 kmol 243,6875 kmol

Massa $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ yang terbentuk = $243,6875 \text{ kmol} \times 46,1 = 11.233,9938 \text{ kg}$

Massa CO_2 yang terbentuk = $243,6875 \text{ kmol} \times 44 = 10.722,2500 \text{ kg}$



m : 172,7442 kmol 155,4697 kmol

r : 155,4697 kmol 155,4697 kmol 155,4697 kmol

s : 17,2745 kmol - 155,4697 kmol

Massa $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$ yang terkonversi = $155,4697 \text{ kmol} \times 150 \text{ kg/kmol} = 23.320,4550 \text{ kg}$

Massa $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$ sisa = $17,2745 \text{ kmol} \times 150 \text{ kg/kmol} = 2.591,1750 \text{ kg}$

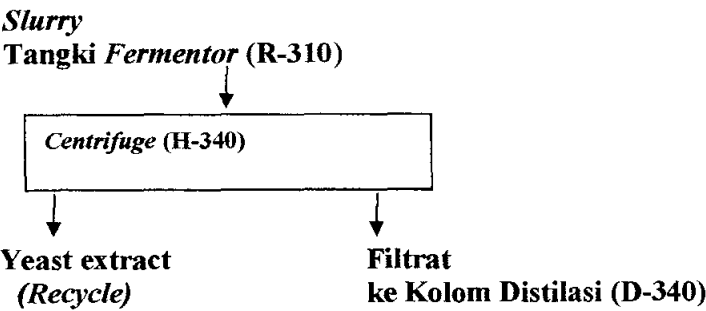
Massa H_2 yang bereaksi = $155,4697 \text{ kmol} \times 2 = 310,9394 \text{ kg}$

Massa $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$ yang terbentuk = $155,4697 \text{ kmol} \times 152 \text{ kg/kmol} = 23.631,3944 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Tangki Netralisasi (D-230):		Ke Centrifuge (H-340):	
Larutan:		Suspensi:	
Glukosa	21.931,8748	Etanol	11.233,9938
Xylosa	25.911,6243	Xilosa	2.591,1750
Air	50.744,8854	Xilitol	23.320,4550
Dari Tangki sarter (R-320):		Air	50.744,8854
Yeast Extract	156,5856	Yeast Extract	156,5856
Dari Penyimpanan H₂:		Gas buangan:	
H ₂	310,9394	CO ₂	10.722,2500
Total	99.055,9095	Total	99.055,9095

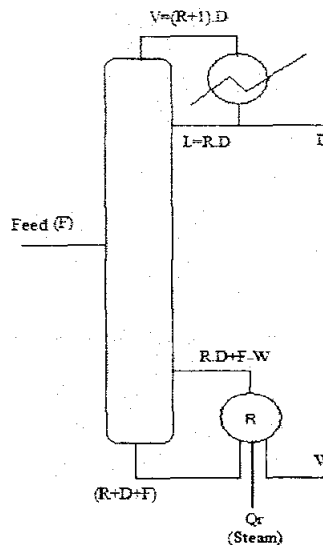
18. Centrifuge (H-340)

Alat *Centrifuge* (H-340) ini berfungsi untuk memisahkan padatan *yeast* sehingga dapat dipisahkan dari larutannya. Semua *yeast* tertahan sebagai *cake* dalam *filter press*, sehingga larutan yang berupa filtrat ditampung dalam *holding tank*.



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Tangki fermentor (R-310):		Ke Kolom destilasi (D-420):	
Suspensi:		Filtrat:	
Etanol	11.233,9938	Etanol	11.233,9938
Xilosa	2.591,1750	Xilosa	2.591,1750
Xilitol	23.320,4550	Xilitol	23.320,4550
Air	50.744,8854	Air	50.744,8854
Yeast Extract	156,5856	Endapan:	
		Yeast Extract	156,5856
Total	88.047,0986	Total	88.047,0986

19. Kolom Destilasi (D-420)



Gambar. Skema Menara Distilasi

Destilat yang keluar berupa etanol(C_2H_5OH) berupa kandungan 95% berat.

Kemurnian Etanol didalam destilat adalah sebesar 95%.

Asumsi: etanol yang menuju distilat tidak 100% yang menuju distilat namun ada etanol sisa yang ikut keluar pada bagian *bottom* sebanyak 1%. Maka etanol yang menuju distilat hanya 99% = $0,99 \times 11.233,9938 \text{ kg} = 11.121,6539 \text{ kg}$

Etanol yang menuju *bottom* = $11.233,9938 \text{ kg} - 11.121,6539 \text{ kg} = 112,3399 \text{ kg}$.

Jumlah distilat total yang dihasilkan = $\frac{100}{95} \times 11.121,6539 \text{ kg} = 11707,0041 \text{ kg}$

Berdasarkan titik didihnya komponen yang ikut menguap selain etanol adalah air, sehingga jumlah air yang ikut dalam distilat:

Air dalam distilat = Total distilat – etanol dalam distilat

$$= 11707,0041 \text{ kg} - 11.121,6539 \text{ kg} = 585,3502 \text{ kg}$$

Sedangkan sisanya akan keluar lewat *Bottom* karena tingginya titik didih dari komponen seperti $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$, dan *yeast extract* sehingga tidak ada yang ikut menuju distilat.

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)
Dari Centrifuge (H-131):		Ke tangki penampung etanol; distilat:	
Etanol	11.233,9938	Etanol	11.121,6539
Xilosa	2.591,1750	Air	585,3502
Xilitol	23.320,4550	Ke pembuangan:	
Air	50.744,8854	Bottom:	
		Etanol	112,3399
		Air	50.159,5352
		Xilosa	2.591,1750
		Xilitol	23.320,4550
Total	87.890,5092	Total	87.890,5092

APPENDIX B
NERACA PANAS

APPENDIX B

NERACA PANAS

Perhitungan Neraca Panas

Ketentuan umum perhitungan Data-data kapasitas jenis komponen:

1. Untuk senyawa yeast ($\text{CH}_{1.703}\text{N}_{0.171}\text{O}_{0.469}$), xylosa, dan xylitol perhitungan C_p menurut Hukum KOPP yaitu perhitungan C_p berdasarkan kapasitas panas tiap-tiap atom penyusun senyawa tersebut.
2. Untuk senyawa yang tidak mempunyai harga H_f dari tabel maka perhitungan H_f berdasarkan metode kontribusi gugus yang dikembangkan oleh Verma-Doraiswamy^[23] (Praustnitz table 7-6,p 262)

Data-data komponen:

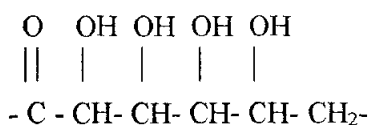
1. Yeast ($\text{CH}_{1.703}\text{N}_{0.171}\text{O}_{0.469}$)^[52]

$$C_p \text{ yeast} = (1 \times 1,8) + (1,703 \times 2,3) + (0,171 \times 6,2) + (0,469 \times 4) = 8,6131 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$H_f = 0$$

2. Selulosa ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$)

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ selulosa} &= 0,32 \text{ kal/g } ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 0,32 \text{ kal/g } ^\circ\text{C} \times 4,184 \text{ J/kal} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg} \\ &= 1338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan H_f

$$4 (-CH-) = -1,29 \times 4 = -5,16$$

$$4 (-OH \text{ sekunder}) = -43,80 \times 4 = -175,2$$

O

$$1 (-C-) = -31,8 \times 1 = -31,8$$

$$1 (-CH_2-) = -4,94 \times 1 = -4,94$$

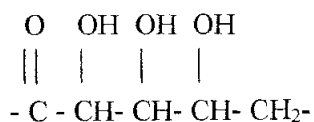
$$= -217,1 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

3. Hemiselulosa ($C_5H_8O_4$)

$$C_p \text{ Hemiselulosa} = 0,299 \text{ kal/g } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,299 \text{ kal/g } ^\circ\text{C} \times 4,184 \text{ J/kal} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg}$$

$$= 1251,016 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$



Perhitungan H_f

$$3 (-CH-) = -1,29 \times 3 = -3,87$$

$$3 (-OH \text{ sekunder}) = -43,80 \times 3 = -131,4$$

O

$$1 (-C-) = -31,80 \times 1 = -31,8$$

$$1 (-CH_2-) = -4,94 \times 1 = -4,94$$

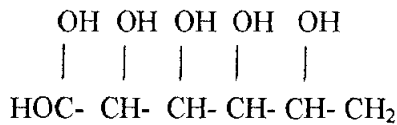
$$= -172,01 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

4. Glukosa ($C_6H_{12}O_6$)

$$C_p \text{ Glukosa} = 0,27 \text{ kal/g } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,27 \text{ kal/g}^\circ\text{C} \times \frac{\text{kcal}}{1000 \text{ cal}} \times 4,1840 \text{ kJ/kkal} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg}$$

$$= 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$



Perhitungan H_f

$$4 (-\text{CH-}) = -1,29 \times 4 = -5,16$$

$$4 (-\text{OH sekunder}) = -43,80 \times 4 = -175,2$$

$$1 (-\text{OH primer}) = -41,20 \times 1 = -41,2$$

O

$$1 (-\text{C-H}) = -29,71 \times 1 = -29,71$$

$$1 (-\text{CH}_2-) = -4,94 \times 1 = -4,94$$

$$= -256,21 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

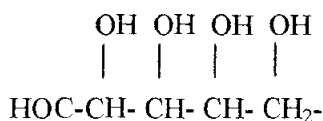
5. Xylosa ($\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$)

$$\text{Perhitungan cp } \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5 = 5 \times 1,8 + 2,3 \times 10 + 4 \times 5 = 52 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C}.$$

$$= 52 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C} \times \frac{\text{kcal}}{1000 \text{ cal}} \times \frac{4,1840 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kJ/kg mol}}{\text{kcal/mol}}$$

$$= 217,568 \text{ kJ/kg mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= \frac{217,568 \text{ kJ/kg mol } ^\circ\text{C}}{150 \text{ kg / kgmol}} = 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$



Perhitungan H_f

$$3 (-\text{CH-}) = -1,29 \times 3 = -3,87$$

$$3 (-\text{OH sekunder}) = -43,80 \times 3 = -131,4$$

$$1 \text{ (-OH primer)} = -41,20 \times 1 = -41,2$$

O

$$1 \text{ (-C-H)} = -29,71 \times 1 = -29,71$$

$$1 \text{ (-CH}_2\text{-)} = -4,94 \times 1 = -4,94$$

$$= -212,02 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

6. Xylitol ($\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$)

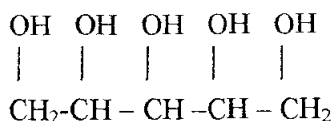
$$\text{Perhitungan cp } \text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5 = 5 \times 1,8 + 2,3 \times 12 + 4 \times 5 = 56,6 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C}.$$

$$= 56,6 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C} \times \frac{\text{kcal}}{1000 \text{ cal}} \times$$

$$\frac{4,1840 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kJ/kg mol}}{\text{kcal/mol}}$$

$$= 236,81 \text{ kJ/kg mol }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= \frac{236,81 \text{ kJ/kg mol }^\circ\text{C}}{152 \text{ kg / kgmol}} = 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

Perhitungan H_f

$$3 \text{ (-CH-)} = -1,29 \times 3 = -3,87$$

$$3 \text{ (-OH sekunder)} = -43,80 \times 3 = -131,4$$

$$2 \text{ (-OH primer)} = -41,20 \times 2 = -82,4$$

$$2 \text{ (-C-H}_2\text{)} = -4,94 \times 2 = -9,88$$

$$= -227,55 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

7. Lignin ($\text{C}_{11} \text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$)

$$\text{Perhitungan cp } \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4 = 11 \times 1,8 + 14 \times 2,3 + 4 \times 4$$

$$= 68 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C}.$$

= $\frac{68 \text{ cal/mol}^{\circ}\text{C}}{210 \text{ gr/mol}} \times 4,184 \text{ J/kal} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg} = 1354,82$

J/kg°C.

8. Beberapa komponen tertentu mempunyai harga yang dapat berubah, tergantung dengan suhu operasinya. Kapasitas itu merupakan suatu fungsi dari suhu, yang dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a+b(T_2-T_1)+c(T_2-T_1)^2+d(T_2-T_1)^3 \dots\dots\dots b1$$

Tabel A.1 ^[14]

Komponen	A	B . 10 ²	C . 10 ⁵	D . 10 ⁹	Hf(Kj/mol)	λ(Kj/mol)
H ₂ O(liquid)	18,2964	47,212	-133,88	1314,2	-285,840	
H ₂ O(gas)	33,46	0,6880	0,7604	-3,593	-241,826	
NH ₃	35,15	2,954	0,4421	-6,686	-67,20	
CO ₂	36,11	4,233	-2,887	7,464	-393,51	
C ₂ H ₅ OH(l)	-325,137	0,041379	-1403,1	17035	-277,63	38,6
C ₂ H ₅ OH (g)	61,34	15,72	-8,749	19,83	-235,31	
H ₂	28,84	0,00765	0,3288	-0,8698	0	
H ₂ SO ₄	139,1	15,59	0	0	-811,32	
Ca(OH) ₂	89,5					

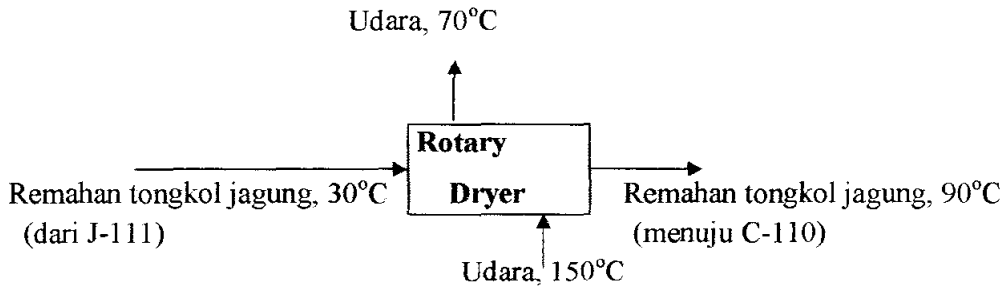
- Dasar Perhitungan :
- Waktu : 1 hari
- Suhu reference : 25°C
- Satuan energi : kiloJoule (kJ)
- Satuan massa : kg
- Sistem operasi : kontinyu

1. Rotary Dryer (B-140)

Suhu remahan tongkol jagung masuk = 30°C

Suhu remahan tongkol jagung keluar = 90°C

P operasi = 1 atm

**Entalpi masuk**

H remahan tongkol jagung (dari J-111), terdiri dari :

- 1) H Selulosa $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 24.642,5600 \text{ kg} \times 1.338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 164.967.153,7000 \text{ J} = 164.967,1537 \text{ kJ}$
- 2) H Hemiselulosa $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 26.952,8000 \text{ kg} \times 1.251,016 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 168.591.920,2000 \text{ J} = 168.591,9202 \text{ kJ}$
- 3) H Lignin $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 15.401,6000 \text{ kg} \times 1.354,82 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 104.331.978,6000 \text{ J} = 104.331,9786 \text{ kJ}$
- 4) H Air $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= (5.914,21+23.003,828) \text{ kg} \times 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg K} \times (303-298) \text{ K}$
 $= 604.531,5844 \text{ kJ}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{masuk}} = H \text{ selulosa} + H \text{ hemiselulosa} + H \text{ Lignin} + H \text{ air}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{masuk}} = H \text{ selulosa} + H \text{ hemiselulosa} + H \text{ Lignin} + H \text{ air}$$

$$= (164.967,1537 + 168.591,9202 + 104.331,9786 + 604.531,5844) \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 1.042.422,6370 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi keluar

$$1) \quad H \text{ Selulosa} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 24.642,5600 \text{ kg} \times 1.338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.144.572.998 \text{ J} = 2.144.572,998 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2) \quad H \text{ Hemiselulosa} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 26.952,8000 \text{ kg} \times 1.251,016 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.191.694.963 \text{ J} = 2.191.694,963 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3) \quad H \text{ Lignin} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 15.401,6000 \text{ kg} \times 1354,82 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.356.315.721 \text{ J} = 1.356.315,721 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4) \quad H \text{ Air} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.753,9339 \text{ kg} \times 4,208 \text{ kJ/kg K} \times (363-298) \text{ K}$$

$$= 479.736,0003 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{keluar}} = Q \text{ selulosa} + Q \text{ hemiselulosa} + Q \text{ Lignin} + Q \text{ air}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{keluar}} = 6.172.319,9682 \text{ kJ}$$

Relative humidity rata-rata di Indonesia = 70-90% (www.indonesia-ottawa.org)

Diambil *relative humidity* = $H_R = 70 = 100 \cdot (P_a/P_{as}) \dots \dots (1)$

Udara dengan suhu 30°C & $P = 101,325 \text{ kPa}$, maka $P_{as} = 4,246 \text{ kPa}$ (Geankoplis 3 ed, 2003, p.962)

Substitusi $P_a = 4,246 \text{ kPa}$ ke persamaan (1), sehingga didapatkan :

$$P_a = \frac{80}{100} \times 4,246 \text{ kPa} = 3,3968 \text{ kPa}$$

Mencari humidity udara masuk dryer (Geankoplis 3 ed, 2003, p.565) :

$$H_1 = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \times \frac{P_a}{P - P_a} = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \times \frac{3,3968}{101,325 - 3,3968}$$

$$= 0,02158 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

Asumsi suhu udara masuk dryer = 150°C

Enthalpy udara masuk dryer:

$$H_{g1} = C_s.(T-T_o) + H_1.\lambda_o \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Dimana : $C_s = 1,005 + 1,88.H_1$,

λ_o pada $T_o = 25^\circ\text{C}$, yaitu $H_v - H_L = 2547,2 - 104,89 = 2442,31 \text{ kJ/kg}$

(Geankoplis 4 ed, 2003, p.963)

Persamaan (2) menjadi : $H_{g1} = (1,005 + 1,88.H_1).(T-T_o) + H_1.2442,31$

$$= [1,005 + (1,88 \times 0,02158) \times (150 -$$

$$25) + (0,02158 \times 2442,31)]$$

$$= 58,78 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

Asumsi: suhu udara keluar dryer = 70°C

Enthalpy udara keluar dryer (menuju H-132):

$$H_{g2} = (1,005 + 1,88.H_2).(T-T_o) + H_2.\lambda_o$$

$$= (1,005 + 1,88.H_2).(70-25) + H_2.2442,31$$

$$= 45,225 + 2526,91.H_2 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

Neraca massa air $\rightarrow G.H_1 + \text{air dari bahan masuk} = G.H_2 + \text{air dari bahan keluar}$

$$G \times 0,02158 + 604.531,5844 = G \times H_2 + 479.736,0003$$

$$G = \frac{124.795,5841}{(H_2 - 0,02158)} \text{ kg/udara kering} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Neraca panas total :

H udara masuk + H bahan masuk = H udara keluar + H bahan keluar + Q loss

Asumsi Q loss = 10%.G.H_{g1}, maka neraca panas total menjadi :

$$G.H_{g1} + 1.042.422,637 \text{ kJ} = G.H_{g2} + 6.172.319,9682 \text{ kJ} + 10\%.G.H_{g1}$$

$$90\% \times G \times 58,78 = G \times (55,275 + 2545,71 \times H_2) + 5.129.897,331$$

$$52,902.G = 45,225.G + 2526,91.G.H_2 + 5.129.897,331$$

$$G = \frac{5.129.897,331}{(7,677 - 2526,9100.H_2)} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Dari persamaan (3) dan (4), didapat : H₂ = 0,0033 kg H₂O/kg udara kering.

$$H_{g2} = 45,2250 + 2526,91 \times 0,0033 = 53,5638 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

$$G = \frac{124.795,5841}{(H_2 - 0,02158)} = 6.826.891,909 \text{ kg udara kering}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\%.G.H_{g1} = 40.128.470,64 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara keluar}} = G \times H_{g2} = 365.674.272,8 \text{ kJ} = H_{\text{udara keluar}}$$

$$\text{Massa udara masuk} = (1+H_1)G = 6.974.216,236 \text{ kg udara kering}$$

$$\text{Massa udara keluar} = (1+H_2)G = 6.849.420,652 \text{ kg udara kering}$$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

$$H_{\text{input}} + Q_{\text{(udara) masuk}} = H_{\text{output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} + Q_{\text{udara keluar}}$$

$$1.042.422,6370 \text{ kJ} + Q_{\text{udara masuk}}$$

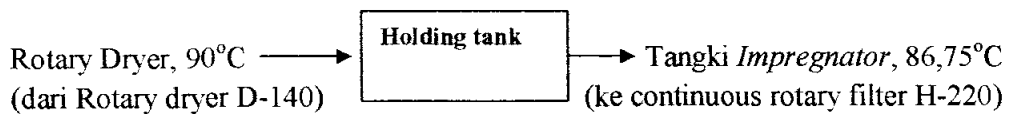
$$= (6.172.319,9682 + 40.128.470,64 + 365.674.272,800) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara masuk}} = Q_{\text{supply}} = 410.932.640,8 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas yang *disupply* adalah udara panas yang mengalami *pretreatment* yang dilakukan pada unit utilitas.

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Washer (X-130):		Ke Holding tank (F-211):	
Remahan tongkol jagung basah:		Remahan tongkol jagung kering:	
Selulosa	164.967,1537	Selulosa	2.144.572,9980
Hemiselulosa	168.591,9202	Hemiselulosa	2.191.694,9630
Lignin	104.331,9786	Lignin	1.356.315,7210
Air	604.531,5844	Air	479.736,0003
Dari pemanas:		Q loss	40.128.470,64
Udara panas	410.932.640,8000	Q udara keluar	365.674.272,8000
Total	411.975.063,4000	Total	411.975.063,4000

2. Holding Tank (F-211)



$$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + (5\% \times Q_{in})$$

$$Q_{in} - (5\% \times Q_{in}) = Q_{out}$$

Entalpi masuk

Suhu = 90°C

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \text{ Selulosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 24.642,55 \text{ kg} \times 1,3388 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.144.572,998 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \text{ Hemiselulosa} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \text{ Hemiselulosa} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 26.952,80 \text{ kg} \times 1,250 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.191.694,963 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \text{ H Lignin} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 15.401,6000 \text{ kg} \times 1,250 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (90-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1.356.315,721 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Cp air pada suhu 90°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{90} Cp dT = 122,3534 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{90} Cp dT \\
 &= 1.753,9339 \text{ kg} \times 122,3534 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 214.599,8322 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi total masuk = 5.907.183,514 kJ

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times 5.907.183,514 \text{ kJ} = 295.359,1757 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi keluar

$$Q_{\text{in}} - (5\% \times Q_{\text{in}}) = Q_{\text{out}}$$

$$5.611.824,3383 \text{ kJ} = H \text{ Selulosa} + H \text{ Hemiselulosa} + H \text{ Lignin} + H \text{ air}$$

$$5.611.824,3383 \text{ kJ} = (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5.611.824,3383 \text{ kJ} &= (m \times cp \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times cp \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times cp \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) \\
 &\quad + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} Cp)
 \end{aligned}$$

Suhu keluar (T_2) didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode *goal seek* yaitu 86,75°C.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad H \text{ Selulosa} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 24.642,55 \text{ kg} \times 1,3388 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (86,75-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.037.372,208 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad H \text{ Hemiselulosa} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 26.952,80 \text{ kg} \times 1,250 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (86,75-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.082.138,687 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad H \text{ Lignin} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 15.401,6000 \text{ kg} \times 1,250 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (86,75-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1.288.517,555 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Cp air pada suhu 86,75°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp \, dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

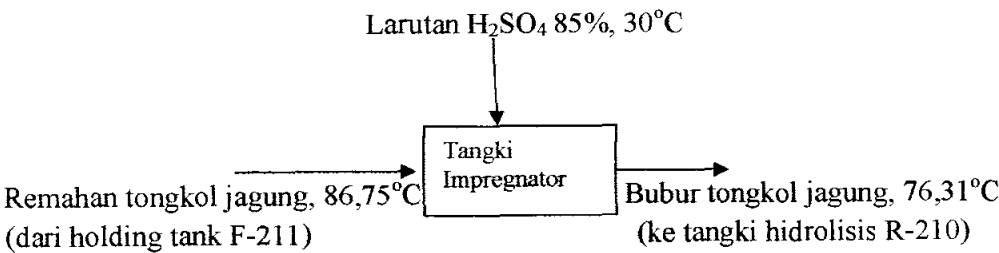
$$\int_{25}^{86,75} Cp \, dT = 122,3534 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{86,75} Cp \, dT \\
 &= 1.753,9339 \text{ kg} \times 116,194 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 203.795,8879 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi total keluar = 5.611.824,338 kJ

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari <i>Rotary dryer</i> (B-140):		Tangki <i>Impregnator</i> (R-210)	
Remahan tongkol jagung kering:		Remahan tongkol jagung kering:	2.037.372,208
Selulosa	2.144.572,998	Selulosa	2.082.138,687
Hemiselulosa	2.191.694,963	Hemiselulosa	1.288.517,555
Lignin	1.356.315,721	Lignin	203.795,8879
Air	214.599,8322	Air	295.359,1757
		Q loss	
Total	5.907.183,514	Total	5.907.183,514

3. Tangki Impregnator (R-210)



$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + Q_{loss}$

$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + (5\% \times Q_{in})$

$Q_{in} - (5\% \times Q_{in}) = Q_{out}$

$T \text{ masuk dari Rotary Dryer} = 86,75 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

➤ $T \text{ masuk air dari rotary dryer} = 86,75^{\circ}\text{C}$

$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ pada $86,75^{\circ}\text{C}$ menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{86,75} C_p dT = 116,1919 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

- T masuk berupa H_2SO_4 98% = 30°C

C_p H_2SO_4 pada 30°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 139,1 \cdot (30 - 25) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 15,59 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot (30^2 - 25^2) = 716,936 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = \frac{716,936 \text{ J/mol}}{98,08 \text{ gr/mol}} = 7,3097 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

- T masuk air H_2SO_4 dari holding tank = 30°C

C_p Air pada 30°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 9,3486 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Entalpi masuk

H remahan tongkol jagung, terdiri dari:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad H \text{ selulosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 24.642,56 \text{ kg} \times 1338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (86,75-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.037.344.348 \text{ J} = 2.037.344,3480 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad H \text{ hemiselulosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 26.952,8 \text{ kg} \times 1251,016 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (86,75-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.082.110.215 \text{ J} = 2.082.110,2150 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad H \text{ Lignin} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 15.401,6 \text{ kg} \times 1354,82 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (86,75-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1.288.449.739 \text{ J} = 1.288.449,7390 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{86,75} C_p dT \\
 &= 1.753,9339 \text{ kg} \times 116,1919 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 203.793,0812 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 7,3097 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 67.723,7221 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad H \text{ air pada H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 189,08 \text{ kg} \times 9,3486 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 1.767,6294 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi masuk total = 5.681.188,7340 kJ

Entalpi keluar

$$Q_{in} - (5\% \times Q_{in}) = Q_{out}$$

$$5.397.129,2980 \text{ kJ} = H \text{ Selulosa} + H \text{ Hemiselulosa} + H \text{ Lignin} + H \text{ air} + H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$5.397.129,2980 \text{ kJ} =$$

$$(m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp)$$

$$5.397.129,2980 \text{ kJ} = (m \times cp \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times cp \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times cp \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C}))$$

$$+ (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} Cp)$$

Suhu keluar (T_2) didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode *goal seek* yaitu

$$76,31^\circ\text{C}.$$

- 1) H selulosa $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 24.642,5600 \text{ kg} \times 1338,88 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (76,31 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 1.692.831.442,7 \text{ J} = 1.692.831,4427 \text{ kJ}$
- 2) H hemiselulosa $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 26.952,8000 \text{ kg} \times 1251,016 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (76,31 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 1.730.027.446,1 \text{ J} = 1.730.027,4461 \text{ kJ}$
- 3) H Lignin $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 15.401,6 \text{ kg} \times 1354,82 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (76,31 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 1.070.574.168,3 \text{ J} = 1.070.574,1683 \text{ kJ}$
- 4) H air $= m \times \int_{25}^{76,31} Cp \, dT$
 $= 1.983,2945 \text{ kg} \times 96,1029 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $= 191.245,4060 \text{ kJ}$

$$= 1.983,2945 \text{ kg} \times 96,1029 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 191.245,4060 \text{ kJ}$$

$$5) \text{ H H}_2\text{SO}_4 = m \times \int_{25}^{76,31} C_p dT$$

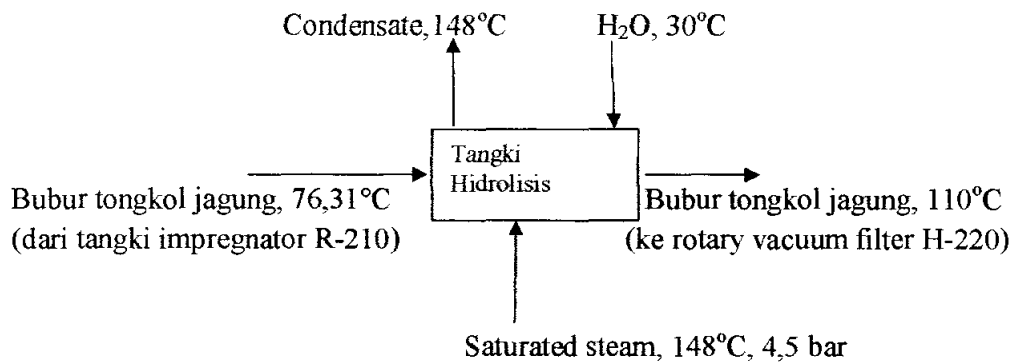
$$= 9.264,9\text{kg} \times 72,7611 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 712.450,8349 \text{ kJ}$$

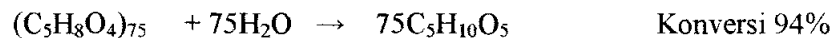
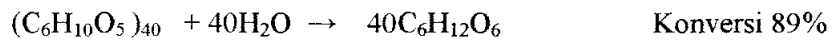
$$\text{Entalpi keluar total} = 5.397.129,2980 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times \text{Entalpi masuk} = 0,05 \times 5.397.129,2980 \text{ kJ} = 284.059,4367 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Holding tank (F-211):		Ke Tangki Hidrolisa (R-210):	
Remahan tongkol jagung:		Bubur/slurry:	
Selulosa	2.037.344,3478	Selulosa	1.604.054,4427
Hemiselulosa	2.082.110,2148	Hemiselulosa	1.730.027,4461
Lignin	1.288.449,7391	Lignin	1.070.574,1683
Air	203.793,0812	Air	191.245,4060
Bahan tambahan:		H₂SO₄	712.450,8349
H ₂ SO ₄	67.723,7221	Q loss	284.059,4367
Air pada H ₂ SO ₄	1.767,6294		
Q Pengenceran H₂SO₄	-498		
Total	5.681.188,7343	Total	5.681.188,7343

4. Tangki Hidrolisa (R-210)**Data**

1. BM Selulose : 6480 kg/kgmol (C₆H₁₀O₅)₄₀
 Glukosa : 180 kg/kgmol (C₆H₁₂O₆)
 Hemiselulosa : 9900kg/kgmol (C₅H₈O₄)₇₅
 Xylose : 150 kg/kgmol (C₅H₁₀O₅)

2. Reaksi yang terjadi adalah

3. Tmasuk 73,62°C
4. Tmasuk air yang ditambahkan 30°C
5. Tkeluar 110°C
6. Digunakan saturated steam 148°C, 4,5 bar.

Panas Pengenceran larutan H₂SO₄.8H₂O

Heat of solution = $-(75,697 \times 10^3)/242 = -312,80 \text{ kJ/kg}$ (eksotermis)

Entalpi Masuk

Suhu udara masuk = 76,31°C

- 1) H selulosa $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 24.642,5600 \text{ kg} \times 1338,88 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (76,31-25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 1.692.831.442,7 \text{ J} = 1.692.831,4427 \text{ kJ}$
- 2) H hemiselulosa $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 26.952,8000 \text{ kg} \times 1251,016 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (76,31-25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 1.730.027.446,1 \text{ J} = 1.730.027,4461 \text{ kJ}$
- 3) H Lignin $= m \times cp \times \Delta T$
 $= 15.401,6 \text{ kg} \times 1354,82 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (76,31-25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 1.070.574.168,3 \text{ J} = 1.070.574,1683 \text{ kJ}$
- 4) H air $= m \times \int_{25}^{76,31} Cp \, dT$
 $= 1.983,2945 \text{ kg} \times 96,1029 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $= 191.245,4060 \text{ kJ}$
- 5) H H₂SO₄ $= m \times \int_{25}^{76,31} Cp \, dT$
 $= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 72,7611 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $= 712.450,8349 \text{ kJ}$
- 6) Air yang ditambahkan bersuhu 30°C
 $H \text{ air pada H}_2\text{SO}_4 = m \times \int_{25}^{30} Cp \, dT$
 $= 147.755,4598 \text{ kg} \times 9,3486 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $= 1.381.303,624 \text{ kJ}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{selulosa}} + H_{\text{hemiselulosa}} + H_{\text{Lignin}} + H_{\text{air}} + H_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} + H_{\text{air}}$$

yang ditambahkan

$$\Delta H_{\text{masuk total}} = 6.778.432,9220 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas Reaksi

$$\Delta H_f \text{ selulosa} = -217,1 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-217,1 \text{ kJ/mol}}{162 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -1340,12 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ hemiselulosa} = 172,01 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-172,01 \text{ kJ/mol}}{132 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -1303,11 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ glukosa} = -256,21 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-256,21 \text{ kJ/mol}}{180 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -1423,39 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ xylosa} = -212,02 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-212,02 \text{ kJ/mol}}{150 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -1413,47 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O} = -285,840 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-285,840 \text{ kJ/mol}}{18 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -15880 \text{ kJ/kg}$$



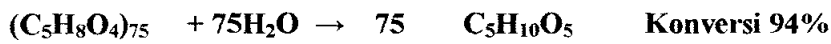
$$\Delta H_{\text{rx}} = \Delta H_f \text{ glukosa} - (\Delta H_f \text{ selulosa} + \Delta H_f \text{ air})$$

$$= 0,89 \times -1423,39 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{24.642,56 \text{ kg}}{162 \text{ kg/mol}} \times 180 \text{ kg/mol} - (-1340,12 \text{ kJ/kg} \times$$

$$24642,56 \text{ kg}) - (15880 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{24.642,56 \text{ kg}}{162 \text{ kg/mol}} \times 18 \text{ kg/mol})$$

$$= -34.686.240,44 \text{ kJ} + 33.023.987,51 \text{ kJ} - 43.480.428,09 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= -45.142.681,53 \text{ kJ}$$



$$\Delta H_{\text{rx}} = \Delta H_f \text{ glukosa} - (\Delta H_f \text{ selulosa} + \Delta H_f \text{ air})$$

$$= 0,94 \times -1413,47 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{26.952,8 \text{ kg}}{132 \text{ kg/mol}} \times 150 \text{ kg/mol} - (-1303,11 \text{ kJ/kg} \times$$

$$26.952,8 \text{ kg} - 15880 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{26.952,8 \text{ kg}}{132 \text{ kg/mol}} \times 18 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$= -40694495,19 \text{ kJ} + 35122463,21 \text{ kJ} + 58365063,27 \text{ kJ} =$$

$$= 52.793.031,29 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rx total}} = -45.142.681,53 \text{ kJ} + 52.793.031,29 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 7.650.349,76 \text{ kJ (endotermis)}$$

Entalpi Keluar

$$1) \text{ H selulosa} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.710,68 \text{ kg} \times 1.338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 308.488.395,3 \text{ J} = 308.488,3953 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2) \text{ H hemiselulosa} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.617,17 \text{ kg} \times 1.251,016 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 171.963.971,3 \text{ J} = 171.963,9713 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3) \text{ H Lignin} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 15.401,6 \text{ kg} \times 1.354,82 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.773.574.540 \text{ J} = 1.773.574,54 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= m \times \int_{25}^{110} C_p dT \\
 &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 129,6694 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 1201374,166 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) **Cp air pada 110°C**

Dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = 160,3491$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \\
 &= 149.738,7543 \text{ kg} \times 160,3491 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 24.010.480,6 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad H \text{ Glukosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2319905 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \quad H \text{ Xylosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 3548427,893 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ total} = H \text{ selulosa} + H \text{ hemiselulosa} + H \text{ Lignin} + H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 + H \text{ air total} + H \text{ glukosa} + H \text{ xylosa}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ keluar total} = 33.334.214,56 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ loss} &= 5\% \times \Delta H \text{ masuk} \\
 &= 0,05 \times 6.778.432,9220 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

= 338.921,6461 kJ

Q_{in} bahan = Q_{out} bahan

ΔH bahan masuk+ Q supply = ΔH bahan keluar+Q loss+ΔH rx total

6.778.432,9220 kJ+Q supply=33.334.214,56 kJ+338.921,6461 kJ+7.650.349,76kJ

Q supply = 34.545.053,04 kJ

Q supply = 34.545.053,04 kJ

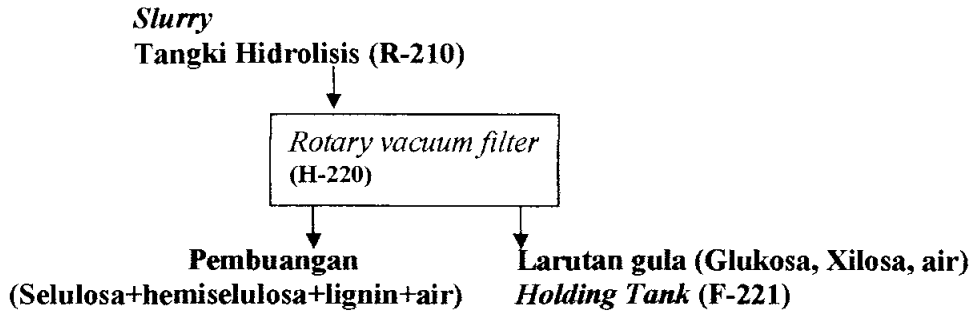
Pada suhu 148°C entalpi saturated steam adalah λ = 2.120,448 kJ/kg

Q supply = m × λ

$$m_{\text{steam}} = \frac{Q_{\text{supply}}}{\lambda} = \frac{34.545.053,04 \text{ kJ}}{2120,448 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 16.291,3936 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari tangki impregnator (R-210): Bubur/slurry:		Ke Rotary vacuum filter (H-220): Bubur/slurry:	
Selulosa	1.604.054,4427	Selulosa	308.488,3953
Hemiselulosa	1.730.027,4461	Hemiselulosa	171.963,9713
Lignin	1.070.574,1683	Lignin	1.773.574,5397
Air	191.245,4060	Air	24.010.480,6006
H ₂ SO ₄	712.450,8349	H ₂ SO ₄	1.201.374,1660
Dari tangki penampung air (F-113):		Glukosa	2.319.905,0000
Air	1.381.303,624	Xylosa	3.548.427,8930
Q pengenceran H₂SO₄	-312,80	Panas reaksi total	7.650.349,7600
Q supply	34.545.053,04	Q loss	338.921,6461
Total	41.323.485,9100	Total	41.323.485,9100

4. Continues rotary vacuum Filter (H-220)



$$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + (10\% \times Q_{in})$$

$$Q_{in} - (10\% \times Q_{in}) = Q_{out}$$

Entalpi masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad H \text{ selulosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 2.710,68 \text{ kg} \times 1.338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 308.488.395,3 \text{ J} = 308.488,3953 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad H \text{ hemiselulosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1.617,17 \text{ kg} \times 1.251,016 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 171.963.971,3 \text{ J} = 171.963,9713 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad H \text{ Lignin} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 15.401,6 \text{ kg} \times 1.354,82 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1.773.574.540 \text{ J} = 1.773.574,54 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= m \times \int_{25}^{110} C_p dT \\
 &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 129,6694 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 1201374,166 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) **Cp air pada 110°C**

Dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = 160,3491$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT \\ &= 149.738,7543 \text{ kg} \times 160,3491 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 24.010.480,6 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\ &= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2319905 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\ &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (110-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3548427,893 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{selulosa}} + H_{\text{hemiselulosa}} + H_{\text{Lignin}} + H_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} + H_{\text{air total}} + H_{\text{glukosa}} + H_{\text{xylosa}}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{keluar total}} = 33.334.214,5649 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 33.334.214,5649 \text{ kJ} = 3.333.421,4565 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi keluar

$$Q_{\text{in}} - (5\% \times Q_{\text{in}}) = Q_{\text{out}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30.000.793,1084 \text{ kJ} &= H_{\text{Air}} + H_{\text{Selulosa}} + H_{\text{Hemisululosa}} + H_{\text{Lignin}} + H_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \\ &\quad + H_{\text{air di filtrat}} + H_{\text{Glukosa}} + H_{\text{Xilosa}} \end{aligned}$$

$$30.000.793,1084 \text{ kJ} = (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T)$$

$$+ (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T)$$

$$30.000.793,1084 \text{ kJ} = (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times c_p \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times c_p \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C}))$$

$$+ (m \times c_p \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p)$$

$$+ (m \times c_p \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C})) + (m \times c_p \times (T_2 - 25^\circ\text{C}))$$

Suhu keluar (T_2) didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode *goal seek* yaitu

101,6°C.

1) Air yang menuju pembuangan bersama cake

C_p air pada 101,6°C

Dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{101,6} C_p dT = 144,3637 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{air}} = m \times \int_{25}^{101,6} C_p dT$$

$$= 59.895,5017 \text{ kg} \times 144,3637 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 8.646.736,2390 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2) H_{\text{selulosa}} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.710,68 \text{ kg} \times 1338,88 \text{ J/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (101,6 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 269.188.696,1 \text{ J} = 269.169,2450 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3) \text{ H hemiselulosa} = m \times cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.617,17 \text{ kg} \times 1251,016 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (101,6-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 150.045.718,9 \text{ J} = 150.045,7189 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4) \text{ H Lignin} = m \times cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 15.401,6 \text{ kg} \times 1354,82 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (101,6-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.598.328.598,8 \text{ J} = 1.598.328,5988 \text{ kJ}$$

$$5) \text{ H H}_2\text{SO}_4 = m \times \int_{25}^{101,6} Cp \, dT$$

$$= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 116,3455 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 1.077.929,7504 \text{ kJ}$$

6) Air yang menuju bersama filtrat adalah:

Cp air pada suhu 101,6°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp \, dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{101,61} Cp \, dT = 144,3637 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{H air} = m \times \int_{25}^{101,6} Cp \, dT$$

$$= 89.843,2526 \text{ kg} \times 144,3637 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 12.970.100,2248 \text{ kJ}$$

$$7) \text{ H Glukosa} = m \times cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (101,6-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.090.676,4418 \text{ kJ}$$

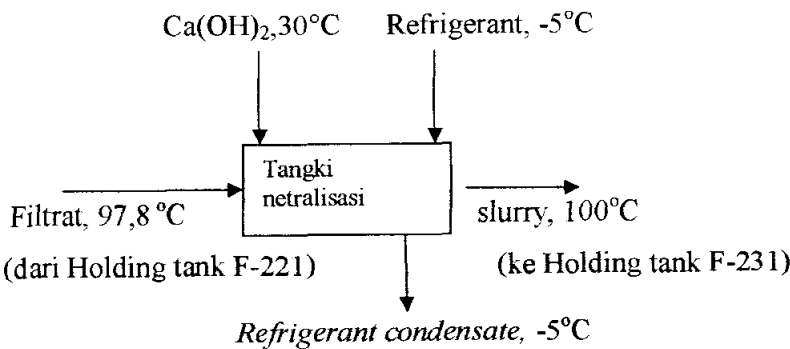
$$8) \text{ H Xylosa} = m \times cp \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (101,6-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3.197.809,6519 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi keluar total = 30.000.793,1100 kJ

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Tangki Hidrolisa (R-210):		Ke Holding Tank (F-221):	
Ampas/cake:		Filtrat:	
Selulosa	308.488,3953	Air	12.970.100,2248
Hemiselulosa	171.963,9713	H ₂ SO ₄	1.077.929,7504
Lignin	1.773.574,5397	Glukosa	2.090.676,4418
Larutan:		Xylosa	3.197.809,6519
Air	24.010.480,6006	Ke pembuangan	
H ₂ SO ₄	1.201.374,1660	Cake:	
Glukosa	2.319.905,0000	Selulosa	269.169,2450
Xylosa	3.548.427,8930	Hemiselulosa	150.045,7189
		Lignin	1.598.328,5988
		Air	8.646.736,2390
		Q loss	3.333.421,4565
Total	33.334.214,5649	Total	33.334.214,5649

6. Tangki Netralisasi (D-230)



Data:

1. Reaksi yang terjadi: $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

2. Tmasuk dari Tangki hidrolisis $97,8^\circ\text{C}$

3. Tmasuk penambahan Ca(OH)_2 30°C

Entalpi Masuk

Suhu masuk dari holding tank $97,8^\circ\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= m \times \int_{25}^{97,8} C_p dT \\ &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 110,3533 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 1.022.412,1970 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

2) C_p air pada suhu $97,8^\circ\text{C}$ dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{97,8} C_p dT = 137,1408 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{97,8} C_p dT \\ &= 89.843,2526 \text{ kg} \times 144,3637 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 12.321.174,2719 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad H \text{ Glukosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (97,8-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1.986.949,8787 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad H \text{ Xylosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 9.264,9 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (97,8-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3.039.153,9183 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

5) T masuk berupa $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 30^\circ\text{C}$

$C_p \text{Ca(OH)}_2$ pada 30°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

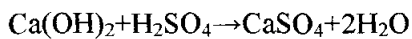
$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 89,5 \cdot (303 - 298) \text{K} = 447,5 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = \frac{447,5 \text{ J/mol}}{74,1 \text{ gr/mol}} = 6,039 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{Ca(OH)}_2 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\ &= 8.905,9017 \text{ kg} \times 6,039 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 53.783,9543 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi masuk total} = 18.423.474,2197 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas Reaksi



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{Ca(OH)}_2 &= -986,56 \text{ kJ/g mol} = \frac{-986,56 \text{ kJ/mol}}{74,1 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -13313,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -13313,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 6.995,94 \text{ kg} \\ &= -93143245,57 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = -811,32 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-811,32 \text{ kJ/mol}}{98,08 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -8272,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -8272,02 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 9.264,9 \text{ kg}$$

$$= -76639438,1 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ CaSO}_4 = -1432,7 \text{ kJ/g mol} = \frac{-1432,7 \text{ kJ/mol}}{136,15 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -10522 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -10522 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{6.995,94 \text{ kg}}{74,1 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 136,15 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$= -135252036 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O} = -285,840 \text{ kJ/mol} = \frac{-285,840 \text{ kJ/mol}}{18 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -15880 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -15880 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{6.995,94 \text{ kg}}{74,1 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 18 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$= -26986767,74 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{rx} = (-135252036 \text{ kJ}) + (2 \times -26986767,74 \text{ kJ}) + (-93143245,57 \text{ kJ}) + (-76639438,1 \text{ kJ})$$

$$= -359008255,2 \text{ kJ (eksotermis)}$$

$$\text{Panas Total} = 14842222,61 \text{ kJ} + 359008255,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 373850477,8 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi Keluar

Suhu keluar = 100°C

1) C_p air pada suhu 100°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{100} C_p dT = 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{100} C_p dT \\
 &= 89.843,2526 \text{ kg} \times 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 12.696.626,6842 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 24.368,75 \text{ kg} \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (100-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.046.975 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 28.790,49 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (100-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 3.130.965,7875 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad T_{\text{keluar berupa Ca(SO)}_4 = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ Ca(SO)}_4 &= 33,1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 33,1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times 4,184 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kcal}} = 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{CaSO}_4} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 12857,41 \text{ kg} \times 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 133.546.703,3175 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \quad C_p \text{ air pada suhu } 100^\circ\text{C} \text{ dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:}$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{100} C_p dT = 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{100} C_p dT \\
 &= 4.128,4906 \text{ kg} \times 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 583.437,2911 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) T keluar $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373\text{K}$

$C_p \text{Ca(OH)}_2$ pada 100°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a T + \frac{1}{2} b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3} c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4} d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{373} C_p dT = 90,5870 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H \text{Ca(OH)}_2 = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

$$= 8.905,9017 \text{ kg} \times 90,5870 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 38.417,1141 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi keluar total = 153.036.937,0162 kJ

Q loss = 5% × Entalpi masuk total

$$= 0,05 \times 18.423.474,2197 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 921.173,7110 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{in bahan}} = Q_{\text{out bahan}}$$

H bahan masuk + ΔH_{rx} total = H bahan keluar + Q loss + Q supply (eksotermis)

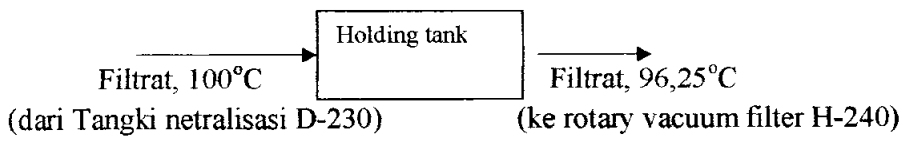
$$18.423.474,2197 \text{ kJ} + 359008255,2 \text{ kJ} = 153.036.937,0162 \text{ kJ} + 921.173,7110 \text{ kJ} +$$

Q yang harus dihilangkan

$$Q \text{ yang harus dihilangkan} = 224.467.430,5144 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Holding Tank (F-221):		Ke Holding tank (F-231):	
Filtrat:		Filtrat:	
Glukosa	1.986.949,8787	Glukosa	2.046.975,0000
Xylosa	3.039.153,9183	Xylosa	3.130.965,7875
Air	12.321.174,2719	Air	12.696.626,6842
H ₂ SO ₄	1.022.412,1970	Hasil reaksi berupa padatan:	
Bahan kimia tambahan:		CaSO ₄	133.546.703,3175
Ca(OH) ₂	53.783,9543	Air dalam CaSO ₄	583.437,2911
Panas reaksi total	359008255,2	Ca(OH) ₂	38.417,1141
		Q loss/Panas yang harus dihilangkan	225.209.541,6447
Total	377.431.729,4202	Total	377.431.729,4202

7) Holding Tank (F-231)



$$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{in} = Q_{out} + (5\% \times Q_{in})$$

$$Q_{in} - (5\% \times Q_{in}) = Q_{out}$$

Entalpi Masuk

Suhu masuk = 100°C

- 1) C_p air pada suhu 100°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{100} C_p dT = 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{100} C_p dT \\ &= 89.843,2526 \text{ kg} \times 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 12.696.626,6842 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 24.368,75 \text{ kg} \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (100-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2.046.975 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 28.790,49 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (100-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3.130.965,7875 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

- 4) T keluar berupa $\text{Ca}(\text{SO})_4 = 100^\circ\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ Ca}(\text{SO})_4 &= 33,1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 33,1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times 4,184 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kcal}} = 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{CaSO}_4} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 12857,41 \text{ kg} \times 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 133.546.703,3175 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

- 5) C_p air pada suhu 100°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{100} Cp \, dT = 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{100} Cp \, dT \\ &= 4.128,4906 \text{ kg} \times 141,3198 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 583.437,2911 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

6) T masuk $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373\text{K}$

Cp Ca(OH)_2 pada 100°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T1}^{T2} Cp \, dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T1}^{T2} Cp \, dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{100} Cp \, dT = 90,5870 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{Ca(OH)}_2} &= m \times \int_{25}^{100} Cp \, dT \\ &= 8.905,9017 \text{ kg} \times 90,5870 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 38.417,1141 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi masuk total = 152.043.1943 kJ

Entalpi keluar

$$Q_{\text{in}} - (5\% \times Q_{\text{in}}) = Q_{\text{out}}$$

$$153.036.937,0162 \text{ kJ} = H_{\text{Air}} + H_{\text{Glukosa}} + H_{\text{Xylosa}} + H_{\text{Ca(SO)}_4} + H_{\text{Air}} + H_{\text{Ca(OH)}_2}$$

$$153.036.937,0162 \text{ kJ} = (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p)$$

$$+ (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p)$$

$$153.036.937,0162 \text{ kJ} = (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times c_p \times \Delta T) + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p)$$

$$+ (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p) + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} C_p)$$

Suhu keluar (T_2) didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode *goal seek* yaitu

$$96,25^\circ\text{C}.$$

1) C_p air pada suhu $96,25^\circ\text{C}$ dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT = 134,1955 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{air}} = m \times \int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT$$

$$= 89.843,2526 \text{ kg} \times 134,1955 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 12.056.561,9025 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times (96,25 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.944.706,9992 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 28.790,49 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times (96,25 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.974.541,0087 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad H \text{ Ca(SO)}_4 &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 12.857,41 \text{ kg} \times 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (96,25-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 126.874.636,3120 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Cp air pada suhu 96,25°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{96,25} Cp dT = 144,2266 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{96,25} Cp dT \\
 &= 4.128,4906 \text{ kg} \times 144,2651 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 554.024.9384 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) T keluar $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 96,25^\circ\text{C}$

Cp Ca(OH)_2 pada 96,25°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a+b(T)+c(T)^2+d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{96,25} Cp dT = 86,061 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

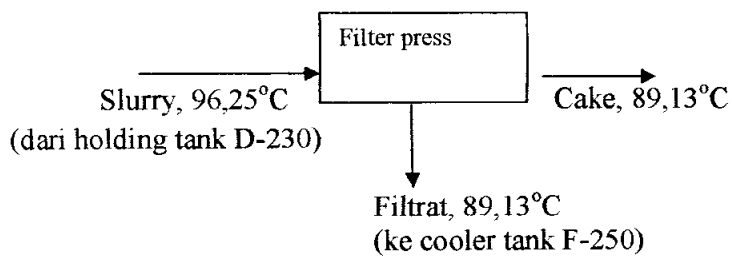
$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} Cp dT \\
 &= 8.905,9017 \text{ kg} \times 86,061 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 36.497,6524 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi keluar total = 152.043.125,1943 kJ

$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 153.036.937,0162 \text{ kJ} = 7.651.846,8508 \text{ kJ}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Tangki netralisasi (D-230):		Ke Rotary vacuum filter (H-240):	
<i>Slurry:</i>		<i>Slurry:</i>	
Air	13.646.777,0539	Air	12.957.789,1957
Glukosa	2.046.975,0000	Glukosa	1.944.700,5254
Xylosa	3.130.965,7875	Xylosa	2.974.531,1066
Ca(SO) ₄	133.546.703,3175	Ca(SO) ₄	126.874.213,9538
Air	627.098,7432	Air	595.438,2699
Ca(OH) ₂	38.417,1141	Ca(OH) ₂	36.497,6524
		Q loss	7.651.846,8508
Total	153.036.937,0162	Total	153.036.937,0162

8) Continues rotary vacuum Filter (H-240)



$$Q_{\text{in}} = Q_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$Q_{\text{in}} = Q_{\text{out}} + (5\% \times Q_{\text{in}})$$

$$Q_{\text{in}} - (10\% \times Q_{\text{in}}) = Q_{\text{out}}$$

Entalpi Masuk

Dari trial didapatkan suhu bahan masuk adalah: 96,25°C

- 1) C_p air pada suhu 96,25°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT = 144,2266 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT \\ &= 89.843,2526 \text{ kg} \times 144,2651 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 12.957.789,1957 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \times (96,25-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1.944.700,5254 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 28.790,49 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \times (96,25-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2.974.531,1066 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad H_{\text{Ca(SO)}_4} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 12.857,41 \text{ kg} \times 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \times (96,25-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 126.874.213,9538 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

- 5) C_p air pada suhu 96,25°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT = 144,2266 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT \\
 &= 4.128,4906 \text{ kg} \times 144,2651 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 595.438,2699 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) T keluar $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 96,25^\circ\text{C}$

C_p Ca(OH)_2 pada $96,25^\circ\text{C}$ menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{96,25} C_p dT = 86,061 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{Ca(OH)}_2} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 8.905,9017 \text{ kg} \times 86,061 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 36.497,6524 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi masuk total = 145.383.170,7038 kJ

$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 145.383.170,7038 \text{ kJ} = 14.538.317,0704 \text{ kJ}$

Entalpi keluar

$$Q_{\text{in}} - (5\% \times Q_{\text{in}}) = Q_{\text{out}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 145.383.170,7038 \text{ kJ} &= H_{\text{Air}} + H_{\text{Glukosa}} + H_{\text{Xylosa}} + H_{\text{Ca(SO)}_4} + H_{\text{Air}} + \\
 &\quad H_{\text{Ca(OH)}_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$145.383.170,7038 \text{ kJ} = (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp)$$

$$+ (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp) + (m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp)$$

$$145.383.170,7038 \text{ kJ} = (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} Cp) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times cp \times \Delta T) + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} Cp)$$

$$+ (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} Cp) + (m \times \int_{25}^{T_2} Cp)$$

Suhu keluar (T_2) didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode *goal seek* yaitu

$$89,13^\circ\text{C}.$$

1) C_p air pada suhu $89,13^\circ\text{C}$ dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{89,13} Cp dT = 129,681 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{air}} = m \times \int_{25}^{89,13} Cp dT$$

$$= 56.383,0459 \text{ kg} \times 129,681 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 7.311.808,5134 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2) H_{\text{Glukosa}} = m \times cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \times (89,13-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.750.400,9598 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3) H_{\text{Xylosa}} = m \times cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 28.790,49 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \times (89,13-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.677.338,7655 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad H \text{ Ca(SO)}_4 &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\
 &= 12.857,41 \text{ kg} \times 138,49 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times (89,13-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 114.197.915,2948 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Cp air pada suhu 89,13°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{89,13} Cp dT = 129,681 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{89,13} Cp dT \\
 &= 37.588,6973 \text{ kg} \times 129,681 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 4.874.539,0132 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) T keluar $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 89,13^\circ\text{C}$

Cp Ca(OH)_2 pada 89,13°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a+b(T)+c(T)^2+d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2+T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3-T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4-T_1^4)$$

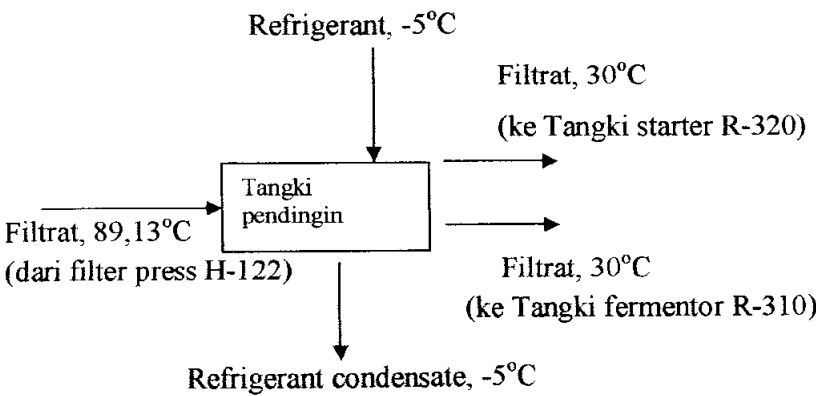
$$\int_{25}^{89,13} Cp dT = 77,4624 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= m \times \int_{25}^{89,13} Cp dT \\
 &= 424,0906 \text{ kg} \times 77,4624 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 32.851,0868 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi keluar total = 130.844.853,6334 kJ

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari <i>holding tank</i> (F-231):		Ke Tangki Pendingin (F-250):	
<i>Slurry:</i>		Filtrat:	
Air	12.957.789,1957	Air	7.311.808,5134
Glukosa	1.944.700,5254	Glukosa	1.750.400,9598
Xylosa	2.974.531,1066	Xylosa	2.677.338,7655
Ca(SO) ₄	126.874.213,9538	Ke pembuangan:	
Air	595.438,2699	<i>Cake:</i>	
Ca(OH) ₂	36.497,6524	Ca(SO) ₄	114.197.915,2948
		Air	4.874.539,0132
		Ca(OH) ₂	32.851,0868
		Q loss	14.538.317,0704
Total	145.383.170,7038	Total	145.383.170,7038

9) Tangki Pendingin (F-250)



Suhu bahan masuk adalah: 89,13°C

1) Cp air pada suhu 89,13°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{89,13} Cp \, dT = 129,681 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{89,13} Cp \, dT \\ &= 56.383,0459 \text{ kg} \times 129,681 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 7.311.808,5134 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\ &= 24.368,75 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times (89,13-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1.750.400,9598 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} &= m \times cp \times \Delta T \\ &= 28.790,49 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times (89,13-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2.677.338,7655 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi total masuk} = 11.739.548,2386 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 11.739.548,2386 = 1.173.954,8239$$

Entalpi keluar

1) Cp air pada suhu 30°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp \, dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} Cp \, dT = 116,6717 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} Cp \, dT \\ &= 56.383,0459 \text{ kg} \times 9,3480 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 527.066,1032 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

2) H Glukosa = m × cp × ΔT

= 24.368,75 × 1,12 kJ/kg.°C × (30-25)°C

= 136.465,0000 kJ

3) H Xylosa = m × cp × ΔT

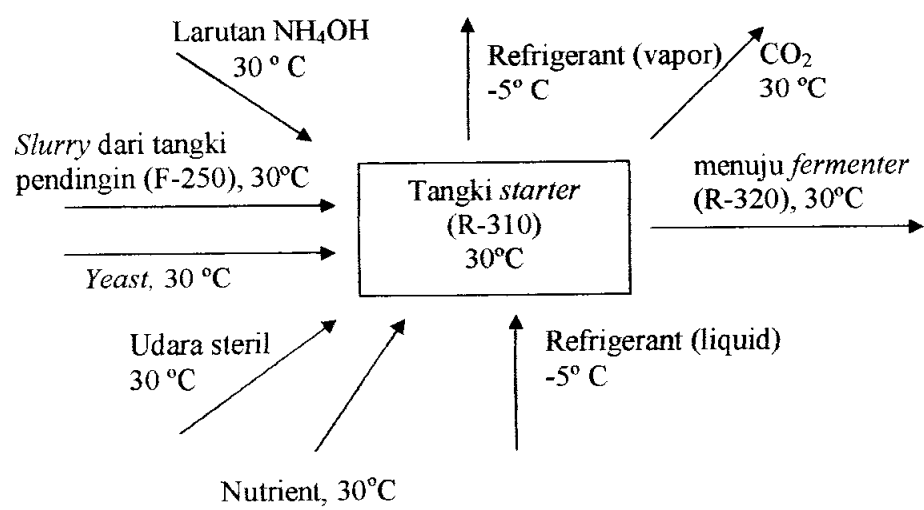
= 28.790,49 kg × 1,45 kJ/kg.°C × (30-25)°C

= 208. 731,0525 kJ

Entalpi keluar total = 872.262,1557 kJ

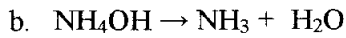
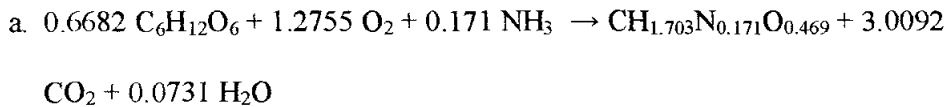
Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Filter press (H-122):		Filtrat:	
Filtrat:		Air	527.066,1032
Air	7.311.808,5134	Glukosa	136.465,0000
Glukosa	1.750.400,9598	Xylosa	208. 731,0525
Xylosa	2.677.338,7655	Panas yang diserap	9.693.331,2590
Total	11.739.548,2386	Total	11.739.548,2386

10) Tangki Starter (R-310)



Data:

1. Reaksi yang terjadi:



2. Penambahan yeast extract, Magnesium sulfat, Kalium chloride, antifoam dan urea pada suhu 30°C

3. T keluar = 30°C

Yang menuju tangki starter

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 0,2225 \times 10.954,2656 \text{ kg} = 2.437,2452 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5 = 0,2628 \times 10.954,2656 \text{ kg} = 2.878,7810 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0,5147 \times 10.954,2656 \text{ kg} = 5.638,1605 \text{ kg}$$

Entalpi Masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond \text{ H Glukosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2.437,2452 \text{ kg} \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 13646,5000 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond \text{ H Xylosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2.878,7810 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 20873,1050 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond \text{ H H}_2\text{O} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\ &= 5.638,1605 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 52.705,5244 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi masuk total} = 176.619,28 \text{ kJ}$$

1. Panas reaktan

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ H yeast extract} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= \frac{73,9565 \text{ kg}}{23,601 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kmol } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 134,9508 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 564,6341 \text{ kJ} \\
 2. \text{ H Magnesium sulfat} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 0,8701 \text{ kg} \times 0,2212 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 0,9623 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 4,0264 \text{ kJ} \\
 3. \text{ H Kalium klorida} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 0,5220 \times 0,164 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 0,4280 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 1,7909 \text{ kJ} \\
 4. \text{ H antifoam} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 0,2871 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \times 0,588 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 8,4407 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 3,5316 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kJ} \\
 5. \text{ H Amonium Hidroksida} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 71,0850 \text{ kg} \times 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 113,7360 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 475,8714 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Udara steril:

$$\bullet \text{ O}_2 = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

$$= 2.133,9520 \text{ kg} \times 4,5959 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 9.807,4299 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\bullet \text{ N}_2 = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

$$= 7.024,2592 \text{ kg} \times 5,1901 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 36.456,6077 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Air} = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

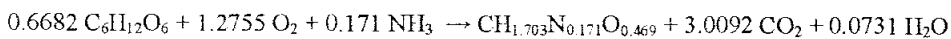
$$= 172,0828 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 1.608,6300 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Total panas reaktan} = 48.918,9939 \text{ kJ}$$

3. Panas reaksi

3.1. Reaksi pembentukan biomassa



Panas yang dihasilkan dari pembentukan biomassa dapat dihitung sebagai berikut:

$H_{c,S} + H_{c,A} = H_{c,C} + Q_{ox}$, masing-masing dengan koefisien stoikiometrinya [8]
dimana,

$H_{c,S}$ = panas pembakaran sumber karbon (glukosa)

$H_{c,A}$ = panas pembakaran sumber ammonia (NH_3)

$H_{c,C}$ = panas pembakaran biomassa, dapat dicari dengan menggunakan rumus RL (*reduction level*)

$$RL = \frac{2 nC + 0,5 nH - nO}{2 nC}, \quad \text{dan} \quad H_{c,C} = RL \times 460 \times nC$$

nC = jumlah atom karbon pada satu molekul biomassa

nH = jumlah atom hidrogen pada satu molekul biomassa

nO = jumlah atom oksigen pada satu molekul biomassa

sehingga

$$RL = \frac{2 nC + 0,5 nH - nO}{2 nC} = \frac{2 \times 1 + 0,5 \times 1,703 - 0,5}{2 \times 1} = 1,176$$

$$H_{c,C} = 1,176 \times 460 \times 1 = 541 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$H_{c,S} + 0,15 H_{c,A} = H_{c,C} + Q_{ox}$$

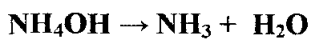
$$Q_{ox} = -2,805 + 0,15 \times -382,6 - 541$$

$$Q_{ox} = -601,20 \text{ kJ/mol (eksotermis)}$$

$$= -601,20 \text{ kJ/mol} \times 0,60174 \text{ kmol}$$

$$= -361.766,088 \text{ kJ}$$

3.2. Reaksi penguraian NH_4OH



$$\text{NH}_3 = 2,0310 \text{ kmol} = 34,527 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa NH}_4\text{OH yang terurai} = 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \times 35 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$= 71,0850 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa air hasil penguraian} = 2,0310 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$= 36,5580 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{NH}_3 = -2911,7647 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O} = -15880 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{NH}_4\text{OH} = -10320 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_{rx} = \Delta H_{produk} - \Delta H_{reaktan}$$

$$= \Delta H (\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H \text{NH}_4\text{OH}$$

$$= (-2.911,7647 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 34,527 \text{ kg} + -15.880 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 36,5580 \text{ kg}) -$$

$$(-10.320 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 71,0850 \text{ kg})$$

$$= 52.521,6602 \text{ kJ (endotermis)}$$

$$\text{Total Panas Reaksi} = -361.766,088 \text{ kJ} + 52.521,6602 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= -309.244,4278 \text{ kJ (eksotermis)}$$

Entalpi keluar

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ H Xylosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 2.879,049 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 20.873,105 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ H Air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 7.286,8108 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 68.117,1074 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ H yeast extract} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 6,6347 \text{ kmol} \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kmol} ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 57.1453 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 239,0961 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

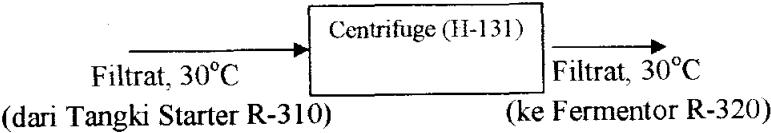
$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ H CO}_2 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 2.978,8660 \text{ kg} \times 5,2756 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 15.715,3055 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ H N}_2 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 7.024,2592 \text{ kg} \times 5,1901 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 36.456,6077 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi keluar total} = 141.401,2217 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari Tangki pendingin (F-250):		Ke centrifuge (H-330):	
Filtrat:		Larutan:	
Glukosa	13.646,5000	Xilosa	20.873,1050
Xilosa	20.873,1050	Air	68.117,1074
Air	52.705,5244	Yeast extract	239,0961
Yeast extract	564,6341	Ke udara:	
Nutrient:		CO ₂	15.715,3055
Magnesium sulfat	4,0264	N ₂	36.456,6077
Kalium chloride	1,7909		
Antifoam	0,0035	Q serap	303.987,3294
Amonium Hidroksida	475,8714		
Udara steril:			
O ₂	9.807,4299		
N ₂	36.456,6077		
Air	1.608,6300		
Panas reaksi total	309.244,4278		
Total	445.388,5511	Total	445.388,5511

11) Centrifuge (H-330)



Pada alat *Centrifuge* (H-131) ini tidak terjadi perubahan suhu karena suhu yang masuk sama dengan suhu keluar bahan dari alat *Centrifuge* (H-131) ini, yaitu 30°C.

1. Entalpi larutan masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 7.286,8108 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 68.117,1074 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ H Xilosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 2.878,7810 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 20.871,1623 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ H yeast extract} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 6,6347 \text{ kmol} \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kmol}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 57.1453 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\
 &= 239,0961 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ H NH}_3 &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 34,5270 \text{ kg} \times 12,8850 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 444,8804 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi larutan total masuk = 89.672,2462 kJ

2. Entalpi larutan masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 7.286,8108 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 68.117,1074 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ H Xilosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 2.878,7810 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 20.871,1623 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. H_{\text{yeast extract}} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 6,6347 \text{ kmol} \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kmol}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 57.1453 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal}$$

$$= 239,0961 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4. H_{\text{NH}_3} = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

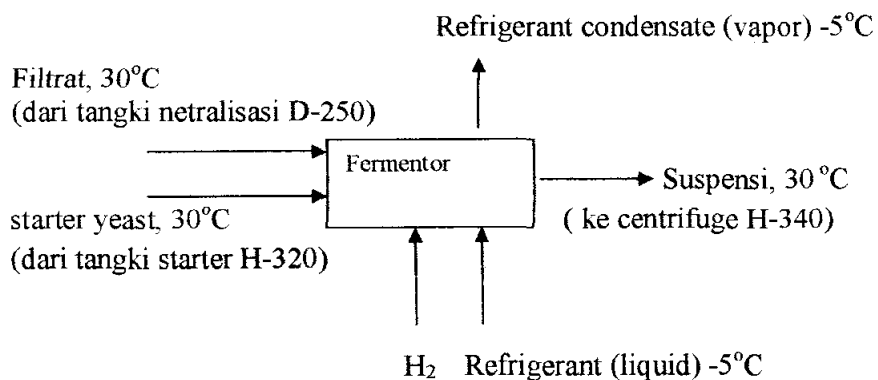
$$= 34,5270 \text{ kg} \times 12,8850 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 444,8804 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi larutan total masuk = 89.672,2462 kJ

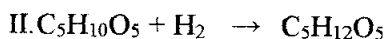
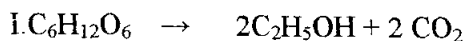
MASUK		KELUAR	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari tangki Starter (R-121):		Ke Tangki Fermentor (R-120):	
Suspensi		Larutan:	
Xilosa	20.871,1623	Xilosa	20.871,1623
Air	68.117,1074	Air	68.117,1074
NH ₃	444,8804	NH ₃	444,8804
Yeast Extract	239,0961	Endapan:	
		Yeast Extract	239,0961
Total	89.672,2462	Total	89.672,2462

13. Tangki Fermentor (R-120)



Data:

1. Reaksi yang terjadi:



2. T_{masuk} yeast dari tangki starter = 30°C

Entalpi masuk

Suhu bahan masuk = 30°C

1) C_p air pada suhu 30°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}.b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}.c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}.d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\ &= 61.274,73 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 572.796,1760 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad H_{\text{Glukosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 21.931,8748 \times 1,12 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 122.818,4989 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad H_{\text{Xylosa}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 25.911,6243 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 187.859,2762 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad H_{\text{yeast extract}} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 6,6347 \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kgmol} ^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 285,7267 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal}$$

$$= 1.195,4804 \text{ kJ}$$

5) T masuk berupa $H_2 = 30^\circ\text{C}$

$C_p H_2$ pada 30°C menggunakan persamaan berikut ini sesuai dengan data di tabel A.1

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

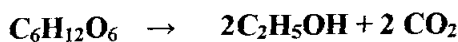
$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 28,84.(30-25) + \frac{1}{2}.0,00765.10^{-2}.(30^2+25^2) + \frac{1}{3}.0,3288.10^{-5}.(30^3 - 25^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{1}{4}.-0,8698.10^{-9}.(30^4 - 25^4) \\ &= 144,2 + 0,011 + 0,0125 - 9,12.10^{-5} \\ &= 144,224 \text{ J/mol} \\ &= 144,224 \text{ kJ/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{H_2} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\ &= \frac{310,9394 \text{ kg}}{2 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 144,224 \text{ kJ/kmol} \\ &= 22.422,4620 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q \text{ input total} = 907.091,8935 \text{ kJ}$$

Reaksi Pertama

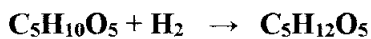


$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_f \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 &= -256,21 \text{ kJ/g mol} = \frac{-256,21 \text{ kJ/mol}}{180 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -1423,39 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -1423,39 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 21931,875 \text{ kg} \\ &= -31217611,56 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_f \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= -277,63 \text{ kJ/g mol} = \frac{-277,63 \text{ kJ/mol}}{46,1 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -6022,34 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -6022,34 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{21931,875 \text{ kg}}{180 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 46,1 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\ &= -33827464,96 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_f \text{ CO}_2 &= -393,51 \text{ kJ/g mol} = \frac{-393,51 \text{ kJ/mol}}{44 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -8943,41 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -8943,41 \text{ kJ/kg} \times \frac{21931,875 \text{ kg}}{180 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 44 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\ &= -47946738,94 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas Reaksi I} &= -31217611,56 \text{ kJ} + -33827464,96 \text{ kJ} + -47946738,94 \text{ kJ} \\ &= -112991815,5 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi kedua

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_f \text{ C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5 &= -227,55 \text{ kkal/g mol} = -227,55 \text{ kkal/g mol} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\ &= -952,07 \text{ kJ/gmol} \\ &= \frac{-952,07 \text{ kJ/mol}}{160 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -6347,13 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -6347,13 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 25911,44 \text{ kg} \\ &= -164463278,2 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2 = -0,12 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$= \frac{-0,12 \text{ kJ/mol}}{2 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -60 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -60 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 345,49 \text{ kg}$$

$$= -20729,4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5 = -212,02 \text{ kkal/g mol} = -212,02 \text{ kkal/g mol} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal}$$

$$= -887,092 \text{ kJ/gmol}$$

$$= \frac{-887,092 \text{ kJ/mol}}{150 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} = -5913,95 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -5913,95 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 25911,44 \text{ kg}$$

$$= -153238960,6 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Panas reaksi II} = -182737078,8 \text{ kJ} + -20729,4 \text{ kJ} + -153238960,6 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= -335996768,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Panas Reaksi Total} = -112991815,5 \text{ kJ} + -335996768,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= -448.988.584,3 \text{ kJ (eksotermis)}$$

3. Entalpi larutan keluar

$$T \text{ keluar berupa Etanol } 95\% = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 7,1147 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$1. \text{ H etanol} = m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT$$

$$= 11.209,625 \text{ kg} \times 7,1147 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 79.753,1190 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2. \text{ Air} \quad = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

$$= 50.744,8854 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 474.363,1887 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3. \text{ H Xilosa} \quad = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2591,1750 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 18.786,0188 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4. \text{ H Xilitol} \quad = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 23.320,4550 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 181.899,5490 \text{ kJ}$$

$$5. \text{ H yeast extract} \quad = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 6,6347 \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kgmol}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 285,7267 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal}$$

$$= 1.195,4804 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Total Entalpi larutan keluar} = 755.997,3559 \text{ kJ}$$

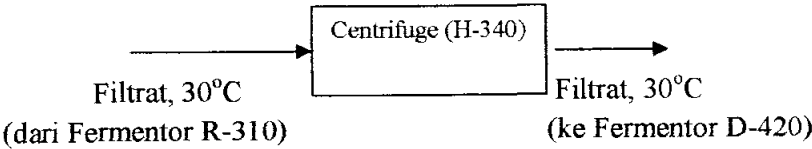
$$Q \text{ serap} \quad = \Delta H \text{ masuk} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi} - \Delta H \text{ keluar}$$

$$= 907.091,8935 + 448.988.584,3 - 755.997,3559$$

$$= 449.139.678,8 \text{ kJ}$$

MASUK		KELUAR	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari tangki pendingin (F-123):		Ke Centrifuge (H-131):	
Filtrat:		Suspensi:	
Air	572.796,1760	Etanol	79.753,1190
Glukosa	122.818,4989	Air	474.363,1887
Xilosa	187.859,2762	Xilosa	18.786,0188
		Xilitol	181.899,5490
Dari tangki starter (R-121):		Yeast Extract	3.651,2622
Yeast Extract	1.195,4804	Q serap	449.139.678,8000
Dari tangki H ₂ :			
H ₂	22.422,4620		
Panas Reaksi	448.988.584,3000		
Total	449.895.676,2000	Total	449.895.676,2000

14. Centrifuge (H-340)



Pada alat *Centrifuge* (H-131) ini tidak terjadi perubahan suhu karena suhu yang masuk sama dengan suhu keluar bahan dari alat *Centrifuge* (H-131) ini, yaitu 30°C.

1. Entalpi larutan masuk

T keluar berupa Etanol 95% = 30°C

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2} b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3} c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4} d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 7,1147 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ H etanol} &= m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \\ &= 11.209,625 \text{ kg} \times 7,1147 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 79.753,1190 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ Air} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\ &= 50.744,8854 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 474.363,1887 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ H Xilosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2591,1750 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 18.786,0188 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{ H Xilitol} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 23.320,4550 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 181.899,5490 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \text{ H yeast extract} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= \frac{478,2470 \text{ kg}}{23,601 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kgmol}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 872,6726 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal} \\ &= 3.651,2622 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi larutan total masuk = 758.453.1377 kJ

2. Entalpi larutan keluar

T keluar berupa Etanol 95% = 30°C

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a \cdot T + \frac{1}{2} b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3} c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4} d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{30} C_p dT = 7,1147 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$1. \text{ H etanol} = m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT$$

$$= 11.209,625 \text{ kg} \times 7,1147 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 79.753,1190 \text{ kJ}$$

$$2. \text{ Air} = m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT$$

$$= 50.744,8854 \text{ kg} \times 9,348 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 474.363,1887 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3. \text{ H Xilosa} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2591,1750 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 18.786,0188 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4. \text{ H Xilitol} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 23.320,4550 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 181.899,5490 \text{ kJ}$$

$$5. \text{ H yeast extract} = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

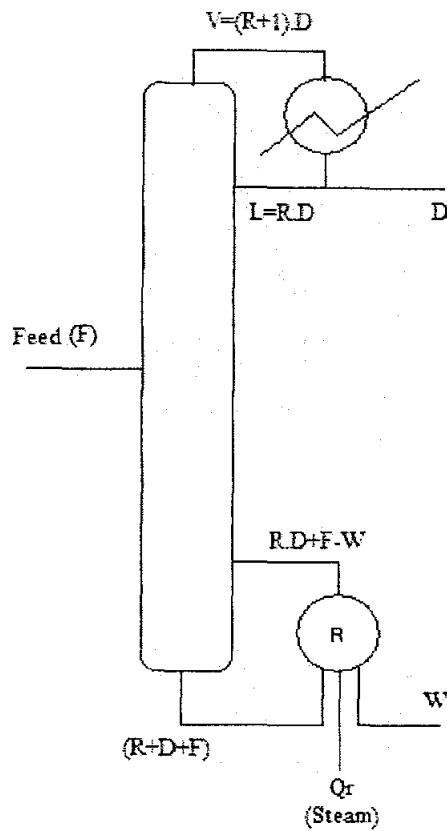
$$= \frac{478,2470 \text{ kg}}{23,601 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 8,6131 \text{ kkal/kgmol}^\circ\text{C} \times (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 872,6726 \text{ kkal} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal}$$

$$= 3.651,2622 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi larutan keluar total = 758.453.1377 kJ

MASUK		KELUAR	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Dari tangki Fermentor (R-310):		Ke Menara Distilasi (D-420):	
Suspensi		Larutan:	
Etanol	79.753,1190	Etanol	79.753,1190
Air	474.363,1887	Air	474.363,1887
Xilosa	18.786,0188	Xilosa	18.786,0188
Xilitol	181.899,5490	Xilitol	181.899,5490
Yeast Extract	3.651,2622	Endapan:	
		Yeast Extract	3.651,2622
Total	758.453.1377	Total	758.453.1377

15. Menara Distilasi (D-420)**Gambar. Skema Menara Distilasi**

Komponen masuk menara distilasi dapat dilihat pada tabel dibawah ini:

Komponen	Kg	Kmol	X_A
C_2H_5OH	11.209,625	243,16	0,063
$C_5H_{10}O_5$	2591,144	17,27	$4,494 \times 10^{-3}$
$C_5H_{12}O_5$	23665,786	155,70	0,041
H_2O	61274,73	3404,15	0,886
Total	98.741,285	3820,28	1

Menghitung kondisi operasi pada bagian distilat

Komponen	Kg	BM (Kg/kmol)	Kmol	Fraksi mol
Etanol	11097,53	46,1	240,73	0,8812
Air	584,08	18	32,45	0,1188
Total	11681,61		273,18	1

❖ Menghitung Dew Point dan Bubble Point pada produk atas

Mencari tekanan uap dari Etanol dan Air menggunakan persamaan Antoine

$$\ln P^{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{(C + T)} \quad [14]$$

Dimana: P^{sat} dalam mmHg

A, B, dan C merupakan konstanta, dan

T merupakan suhu dalam K

Konstanta-konstanta etanol adalah sebagai berikut:

$$A = 18,5242$$

$$B = 3578,91$$

$$C = -50,50$$

Trial and error T didapatkan dengan metode *goal and seek* maka didapatkan:

$$T = 84,57^\circ\text{C} = 357,57 \text{ K}$$

$$\ln P^{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{(C + T)}$$

$$= \left(18,5242 - \frac{3578,91}{(357,57 + (-50,50))} \right)$$

$$P^{\text{sat}} = 962,0433 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}} = 962,0433 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 1,2658 \text{ atm}$$

Sedangkan untuk air

$$A=18,3036$$

$$B=3816,44$$

$$C=-46,13$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}\ln P^{\text{sat}} &= A - \frac{B}{(C+T)} \\ &= 18,3036 - \frac{3816,44}{(357,57 + (-46,13))}\end{aligned}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}} = 423,8209 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P^{\text{sat}} = 423,8209 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 0,5577 \text{ atm}$$

Dengan menggunakan trial dan error maka didapatkan *dew point* 84,57°C

Komponen	Trial T°C	Y _D	P ^{sat} (atm)	K = $\frac{P^{\text{sat}}}{P}$	X = $\frac{y}{K}$
Etanol	84,57	0,8812	1,2658	1,1508	0,7657
Air	84,57	0,1188	0,5577	0,507	0,2343
					1

Menentukan *bubble point* pada bagian produk atas:

Dengan menggunakan trial dan error didapatkan *bubble point* 82,69°C.

Komponen	Trial T°C	X	P ^{sat} (atm)	K = $\frac{P^{\text{sat}}}{P}$	Y = K × X
Etanol	82,69	0,8812	1,085	1,1784	0,95
Air	82,69	0,1188	0,475	0,5178	0,05
					1

Menghitung critical properties dari komponen di produk bawah:

Data ΔT_c dan ΔP_c didapat dari tabel 2-1 (*Ambrose group contribution for critical constants*), dan data ΔT_b didapat dari tabel 2-2, Reid 1988.

Grup	Δ			Jumlah Grup	
	T_c (K)	P_c (bar)	T_b (K)	Xilosa	Xilitol
-CH-	0,0164	0,0020	21,74	3	3
-OH	0,0741	0,0112	92,88	4	5
-CH ₂ -	0,0189	0	22,88	1	2
CHO	0,0379	0,0030	72,24	1	-

❖ **Xilosa (C₅H₁₀O₅)**

Mencari titik didih xylose

Perhitungan Σb :

$$3 (-CH-) = 21,74 \times 3 = 86,96$$

$$4 (-OH) = 92,88 \times 4 = 371,52$$

$$1 (-CH_2-) = 22,88 \times 1 = 22,88$$

$$1 (CHO) = 72,24 \times 1 = 72,24$$

$$\Sigma b = 531,86$$

$$T_b = 198 + \Sigma b$$

$$= 198 + 531,86 = 729,86 \text{ K}$$

Mencari T_c xylose

Perhitungan Σt

$$3 (-CH-) = 0,0164 \times 3 = 0,0492$$

$$4 (-OH) = 0,0741 \times 4 = 0,2964$$

$$1 (-CH_2-) = 0,0189 \times 1 = 0,0189$$

$$1 (CHO) = 0,0379 \times 1 = 0,0379$$

$$\Sigma t = 0,4024$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_c &= T_b \times (0,584 + 0,965 \times \Sigma t - (\Sigma t)^2)^{-1} \\
 &= 729,86 \times (0,584 + 0,965 \times 0,4024 - (0,4024)^2)^{-1} \\
 &= 900,6278 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mencari P_c xylose

Perhitungan Σp

$$3 (-CH-) = 0,0020 \times 3 = 0,0060$$

$$4 (-OH) = 0,0112 \times 4 = 0,0448$$

$$1 (-CH_2-) = 0 \quad \times 1 = 0$$

$$1 (CHO) = 0,0030 \times 1 = 0,0030$$

$$\Sigma p = 0,0538$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_c &= (0,113 + 0,0032 \times n_a - \Sigma p)^{-2} \\
 &= (0,113 + 0,0032 \times 20 - 0,0538)^{-2} \\
 &= 65,8837 \text{ bar}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{\text{trial}} = 104,22^\circ\text{C} = 377,22 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{377,28}{900,6278} = 0,4188$$

$$T_{br} = \frac{T_b}{T_c} = \frac{729,86}{900,6278} = 0,8104$$

$$h = T_{br} \times \frac{\ln\left(\frac{P_c}{1,01325}\right)}{1 - T_{br}}$$

$$h = 0,8104 \times \frac{\ln\left(\frac{65,8837}{1,01325}\right)}{1 - 0,8104} = 17,844$$

$$\ln P_{VPR} = h \times \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{T_r}\right)\right)$$

$$\ln P_{VPR} = 17,844 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{0,4188} \right)$$

$$P_{VPR} = 1,7794 \times 10^{-11} \text{ bar} = 1,0677 \times 10^{-11} \text{ atm}$$

❖ **Xilitol (C₅H₁₂O₅)**

$$\text{Titik didih} = 126^\circ\text{C} = 379 \text{ K}$$

Mencari Tc xylitol

Perhitungan Σt

$$3 (-\text{CH}-) = 0,0164 \times 3 = 0,0492$$

$$5 (-\text{OH}) = 0,0741 \times 5 = 0,3705$$

$$2 (-\text{C}-\text{H}_2) = 0,0189 \times 2 = 0,0378$$

$$\Sigma t = 0,4575$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= T_b [0,584 + 0,965 \times \Sigma T - (\Sigma T)^2]^{-1} \\ &= 126 + 273 \times (0,584 + 0,965 \times 0,4575 - (0,4575)^2)^{-1} \\ &= 488,862 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Mencari Pc xylitol

Perhitungan Σp

$$3 (-\text{CH}-) = 0,0020 \times 3 = 0,0060$$

$$5 (-\text{OH}) = 0,0112 \times 5 = 0,0560$$

$$2 (-\text{C}-\text{H}_2) = 0,0 \times 2 = 0$$

$$\Sigma p = 0,0620$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_c &= (0,113 + 0,0032 \times n_a - \Sigma p)^{-2} \\ &= (0,113 + 0,0032 \times 12 - 0,0620)^{-2} \\ &= 125,1194 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trial } T = 104,22^{\circ}\text{C} = 377,22 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{377,28}{488,862} = 0,7717$$

$$T_{br} = \frac{T_b}{T_c} = \frac{379}{488,862} = 0,7753$$

$$h = T_{br} \times \frac{\ln\left(\frac{P_c}{1,01325}\right)}{1 - T_{br}}$$

$$h = 0,775 \times \frac{\ln\left(\frac{125,1194}{1,01325}\right)}{1 - 0,7753} = 16,6145$$

$$\ln P_{VPR} = h \times 1 - \left(\frac{1}{T_r}\right)$$

$$\ln P_{VPR} = 16,6145 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{0,7717}\right)$$

$$P_{VPR} = 0,0073 \text{ bar} = 0,0072 \text{ atm}$$

Menara destilasi beroperasi pada tekanan 1 bar

Komponen	P operasi	P sat	K	Y = K×X
Etanol	$1,1 \text{ atm} + \frac{5 \text{ psia}}{14,7} = 1,44 \text{ atm}$	2,5519	2,3199	0,0016
Air		1,1542	1,0493	0,9968
Xilosa		$1,068 \times 10^{-11}$	$1,618 \times 10^{-11}$	$7,975 \times 10^{-14}$
Xilitol		0,0073	0,0066	$2,9 \times 10^{-4}$
Jumlah				1

❖ Menghitung rasio reflux minimum pada distilasi kolom

$$\text{Tekanan operasi} = 1,22 \text{ atm}$$

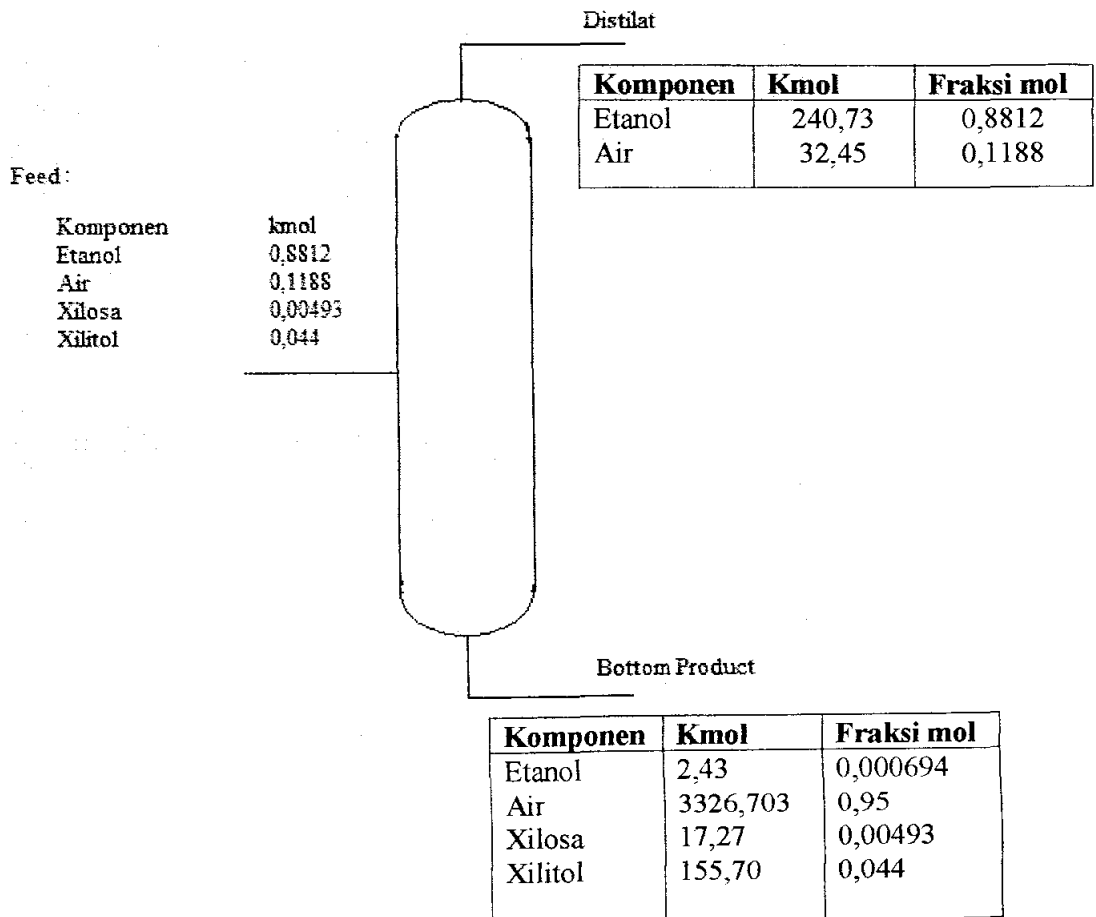
Suhu dari umpan masuk adalah pada titik didih

$$\text{Light key} = \text{Etanol}$$

Heavy key = Water

Overhead product = Etanol, water

Bottom Product = Xilosa dan xilitol



Perhitungan:

- Suhu pada bagian atas = 84,57°C

Pada suhu 84,57°C dan tekanan 1,1 atm (dari tabel) :

$$K_{\text{etanol}} = \frac{1,2658}{1,1 \text{ atm}} = 1,1508$$

$$K_{\text{air}} = \frac{0,5577}{1,1 \text{ atm}} = 0,507$$

$$(\alpha_{ij})_{bottom} = \frac{K_i}{K_j} = \frac{K_{etanol}}{K_{air}} = \frac{1,1508}{0,507} = 2,2698$$

- Suhu pada bagian bottom = 104,28°C

Pada suhu 104,28°C dan tekanan 1,44 atm (dari tabel) :

$$K_{etanol} = \frac{2,3199}{1,1 \text{ atm}} = 2,109$$

$$K_{air} = \frac{1,0493}{1,1 \text{ atm}} = 0,9539$$

$$K_{xilosa} = \frac{1,618 \cdot 10^{-11}}{1,1 \text{ atm}} = 1,4709 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$K_{xilitol} = \frac{0,0066}{1,1 \text{ atm}} = 0,006$$

$$(\alpha_{ij})_{etanol} = \frac{K_i}{K_j} = \frac{K_{etanol}}{K_{air}} = \frac{2,109}{0,9539} = 2,2109$$

$$(\alpha_{ij})_{air} = \frac{K_i}{K_j} = \frac{K_{air}}{K_{air}} = \frac{0,9539}{0,9539} = 1$$

$$(\alpha_{ij})_{xilosa} = \frac{K_i}{K_j} = \frac{K_{xilosa}}{K_{air}} = \frac{1,4709 \cdot 10^{-11}}{0,9539} = 1,542 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$(\alpha_{ij})_{air} = \frac{K_i}{K_j} = \frac{K_{xilitol}}{K_{air}} = \frac{0,0066}{0,9539} = 0,00692$$

$$\alpha_m = \sqrt{2,2698 \times 2,2109} = 2,24$$

$$N_{min} = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{d_i}{d_j} \right) \left(\frac{b_j}{b_i} \right) \right]}{\log \alpha_m}$$

$$N_{min} = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{240,73}{32,45} \right) \left(\frac{3326,703}{2,43} \right) \right]}{\log 2,24}$$

$$= 11,439$$

Cek suhu bagian atas

$$\sum \frac{x_{di}}{\alpha_{ij}} \propto K_j$$

$$\sum \frac{x_{di}}{\alpha_{ij}} = \frac{0,8812}{2,2698} + \frac{0,1188}{1} = 0,507$$

$$K_j = 0,507 \text{ (sesuai)}$$

Cek suhu bagian atas

$$\sum \alpha_{ij} \cdot x_{Bi} \propto K_j$$

$$\sum \alpha_{ij} \cdot x_{Bi} = (2,2109 \times 0,000694) + (1 \times 0,95) + (1,542 \cdot 10^{-11} \times 0,00493) + ($$

$$0,00692 \times 0,044)$$

$$= 0,952$$

$$K_j = 0,95 \text{ (sesuai)}$$

Estimate Rmin

Pada suhu rata-rata dan tekanan rata-rata yaitu 94,4°C dan 1,27 atm.

Komponen	Xif	Xid	Ki (94,4°C)	αi (94,4°C)
Etanol	0,063	0,8812	1,7357	2,23
Air	$4,494 \times 10^{-3}$	0,1188	0,7783	1
Xilosa	0,041	0	$5,15 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$6,617 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Xilitol	0,886	0	$3,57 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Untuk menentukan harga Rm dapat menggunakan persamaan dalam buku geankoplis 4th edition, yaitu sebagai berikut.

$$1 - q = \sum \frac{\alpha_i \cdot x_{if}}{\alpha_i - \theta} \quad (\text{eq 11.7-19})$$

$$1 - q = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$= \frac{2,23(0,063)}{2,23 - \theta} + \frac{1(4,494 \cdot 10^{-3})}{1 - \theta} + \frac{6,617 \cdot 10^{-12}(0,041)}{6,617 \cdot 10^{-12} - \theta} + \frac{4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3}(0,886)}{4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3} - \theta}$$

$$1 = \frac{0,1405}{2,23 - \theta} + \frac{4,494 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 - \theta} + \frac{2,713 \cdot 10^{-13}}{6,617 \cdot 10^{-12} - \theta} + \frac{4,064 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3} - \theta}$$

Dengan menggunakan trial dan error digunakan θ antara 1 dan 2,23 sehingga

ditrial $\theta = 2,09$

θ (trial)	$\frac{0,1405}{2,23 - \theta}$	$\frac{4,494 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 - \theta}$	$\frac{2,713 \cdot 10^{-13}}{6,617 \cdot 10^{-12} - \theta}$	$\frac{4,064 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3} - \theta}$	$\Sigma(\text{jumlah})$
2,09	1,0036	-4,1229E-3	-1,2981E-13	-1,9445E-3	0,9994

Nilai $\theta = 2,09$ disubstitusikan ke dalam persamaan Eq (11,7-20), sebagai berikut:

$$(R_m + 1) = \sum \frac{\alpha_i \cdot x_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

$$(R_m + 1) =$$

$$\frac{2,23(0,8812)}{2,23 - 2,09} + \frac{1(0,1188)}{1 - 2,09} + \frac{6,617 \cdot 10^{-12}(0)}{6,617 \cdot 10^{-12} - 2,09} + \frac{4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3}(0)}{4,5869 \cdot 10^{-3} - 2,09}$$

$$(R_m + 1) = 14,0363 - 0,1089 + 0 + 0$$

$$R_m = 12,9274$$

$$R = 1,5 \times 12,9274 = 19,3911 = \frac{L}{D}$$

Neraca Energi pada Heater

Data:

1. T masuk heater = 303 K

2. T keluar heater = 351,5 K

T keluar berupa Etanol 95% = 78,5°C

Cp etanol diambil dari buku himmelblauw 1982, dan λ etanol pada suhu 78,5°C diambil dari buku Perry edisi 5.

$$\text{Entalpi uap etanol pada suhu } 78,5 = 240,73 \text{ kmol} \times 1533,9837 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kmol}} =$$

$$369.275,8961 \text{ kkal}$$

=

$$1.545.050,349 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpi air didapatkan pada appendix A.2-9 Geankoplis = 205.516,82 kJ

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ H etanol} &= m \times \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \\ &= 1.545.050,349 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ Air} &= m \times \int_{30}^{78,5} C_p dT \\ &= 61274,73 \text{ kg} \times 108,0109 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 6.618.338,735 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ H Xilosa} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2591,1750 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (78,5-30)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 182.224,3819 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{ H Xilitol} &= m \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 23.320,4550 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (78,5-30)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1.764.425,625 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi larutan keluar total = 10.110.039.09 kJ

Heat balance in heater

Panas masuk = Panas Keluar

Panas pada feed 30°C + Panas steam 140°C = Panas pada produk atas 84,57°C +

Panas steam 140°C

$$754.801,8755 \text{ kJ} + m \times 2.144,77 \text{ kJ/kg} = 1.925.259,73 \text{ kJ} + m \times 589,13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

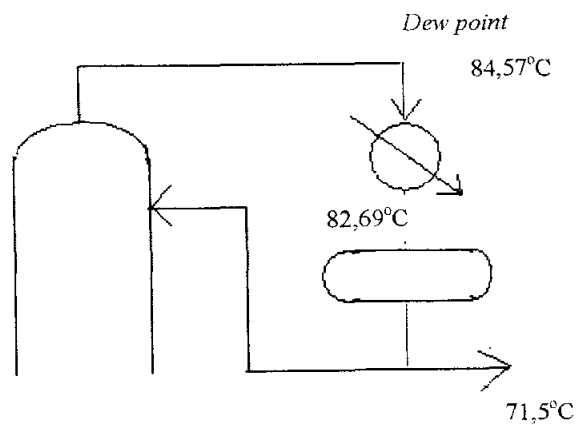
$$1.170.457,855 \text{ kJ} = 1.555,64 \text{ kJ/kg} \times m$$

$$m = \frac{1.170.457,855 \text{ kJ}}{1.555,64 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 752,3963 \text{ kg}$$

Panas di heater

$$Q_c = 4.115.542,015 \text{ kJ} - 752,3963 \text{ kg} \times 482,48 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 3.752.525,848 \text{ kJ}$$

Menghitung Neraca Panas di Kondenser

$$R = \frac{L}{D}$$

$$L = R \times D$$

$$L = 19,3911 \times 273,18 \text{ kmol} = 5.297,2607 \text{ kmol}$$

Produk atas (D) meliputi:

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} : 32,45 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Etanol} : \underline{240,73 \text{ kmol}} + 273,18 \text{ kmol}$$

$$X_{\text{etanol}} = 0,8812$$

$$X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,1188$$

$$V = L + D$$

$$V = 5.297,2607 \text{ kmol} + 273,18 \text{ kmol}$$

$$V = 5.570,4407 \text{ kmol}$$

Total kondenser:

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0,1188 \times 273,18 \text{ kmol} = 32,45 \text{ kmol} = 584,1 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Etanol} = 0,8812 \times 273,18 \text{ kmol} = 240,73 \text{ kmol} = 11097,653 \text{ kg}$$

Heat Balance in kondenser:

Entalpi uap etanol pada suhu $84,57^\circ\text{C}$ masuk kondenser

$$\text{Hv etanol pada suhu } 84,57^\circ\text{C} = \text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T + \lambda$$

$$= 28,58722 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}^\circ\text{C}} \cdot (84,57 - 25)^\circ\text{C} + 4,4839 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}}$$

$$= 1707,425 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}}$$

Cp etanol diambil dari buku himmelblauw 1982, dan λ etanol pada suhu $84,57^\circ\text{C}$ diambil dari buku Perry edisi 5.

$$\text{Entalpi uap etanol pada suhu } 84,57 = 240,73 \text{ kmol} \times 1707,425 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}} = 411028,42$$

kkal

=

1.719.742,91 kJ

Komponen	m (kmol)	Hv (kkal/kmol)	m.Hv (kJ)
Etanol	240,73	1707,425	1.719.742,91
Air	32,45	1518,7861	205.516,82
Total			1.925.259,73

Entalpi air didapatkan pada appendix A.2-9 Geankoplis

Entalpi air pada 30°C = $m.H_L = m.125,79$ kJ/kg

Entalpi air pada 49°C = $m.H_L = m.197,74$ kJ/kg

Entalpi etanol keluar kondenser:

Entalpi uap etanol = *bubble point* = 82,69°C masuk kondenser

Hv etanol pada suhu 82,69°C = $C_p \times \Delta T$

$$= 27,258 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}^\circ\text{C}} \times (82,69 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1572,5140 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}}$$

$$\text{Entalpi air pada suhu } 82,69^\circ\text{C} = C_p \cdot \Delta T = 17,94 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}^\circ\text{C}} \times (82,69 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1034,9586 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kmol}}$$

Komponen	M (kmol)	Hv (kkal/kmol)	m.Hv (kJ)
Etanol	240,73	1.572,5140	1.583.858,6190
Air	32,45	1.034,9586	140.517,1571
Total			1.724.375,7761

Neraca Panas pada kondenser:

Panas Masuk = Panas Keluar

Panas uap etanol $84,57^{\circ}\text{C}$ + Panas air 30°C = Panas etanol $82,69^{\circ}\text{C}$ + Panas air 49°C

$$1.925.259,73 \text{ kJ} + m.125,79 \text{ kJ/kg} = 1.583.858,6190 \text{ kJ} + m.205,154 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$341.401,1113 = m.79,364$$

$$m = 4.301,7125 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Heat loss} = 1.925.259,73 \text{ kJ} - 1.583.858,6190 \text{ kJ} = 341.401,1113 \text{ kJ}$$

$$C_p \text{ air pada suhu } 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

Panas di kondenser

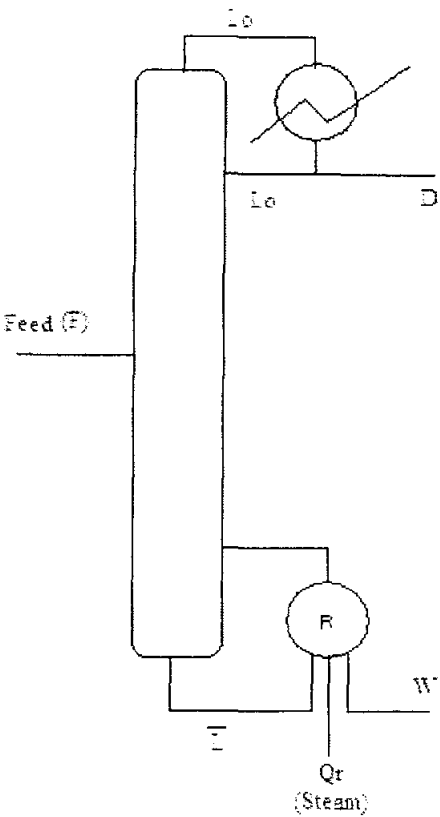
$$Q_c = m.c_p.\Delta T$$

$$= 4.301,7125 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \cdot (303-298) \text{ K}$$

$$= 89.927,2998 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Panas uap etanol	1.925.259,73	Panas etanol	1.583.858,6190
		Q loss	341.401,1113
	1.925.259,73		1.925.259,73

Perhitungan Neraca Panas pada Reboiler



Gambar. Menara distilasi

Suhu pada bagian bawah = 104,28°C

Komponen	Kmol	Fraksi mol
Etanol	2,43	0,000694
Air	3326,703	0,95
Xilosa	17,27	0,00493
Xilitol	155,70	0,044
Total	3502,103	1

Suhu masuk reboiler = suhu rata-rata $\frac{71,5 + 78,5}{2} = 75^{\circ}\text{C}$

$Lo = 3502,103 \text{ kmol}$, $X_{\text{etanol}} = 0,8812$ dan $X_{\text{air}} = 0,1188$

In the Lo , ethanol : $0,8812 \times 3502,103 \text{ kmol} = 3086,053 \text{ kmol}$

Water : $0,1188 \times 3502,103 \text{ kmol} = 416,05 \text{ kmol}$

$$L = F + L_o$$

Komponen	F (kmol)	Lo (kmol)	L (kmol)	L (kg)	H (kJ)
Etanol	243,1600	3.086,053	3.329,2130	153.476,7193	11.480.181,3900
Air	3.404,1500	416,05	3.820,2000	68.763,6000	6.459.927,6380
Xilosa	17,2700	0	17,2700	2.590,5000	187.811,2500
Xilitol	155,7000	0	155,7000	23.666,4000	1.845.979,2000
Total	3820,28				19.973.899,4780

1. Etanol

Cp etanol pada suhu 75°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{75} C_p dT = 74,8008 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{etanol}} = \int_{25}^{75} C_p dT \times L$$

$$= 74,8008 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 153.476,7193 \text{ kg} = 11.480.181,3900 \text{ kJ}$$

2. Air

Cp air pada suhu 75°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{75} C_p dT = 93,9440 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{air}} = \int_{25}^{75} C_p dT \times L$$

$$= 93,9440 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 68.763,6000 \text{ kg} = 6.459.927,6380 \text{ kJ}$$

3. Xilitol

$$H_{\text{xilosa}} = L \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.590,5000 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 187.811,2500 \text{ kJ}$$

4. Xilitol

$$H_{\text{xilosa}} = L \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 23.666,4000 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.845.979,2000 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reboiler} = 104,28^\circ\text{C}$$

$$L_o = 3502,103 \text{ kmol}, X_{\text{etanol}} = 0,8812 \text{ dan } X_{\text{air}} = 0,1188$$

$$\text{Pada } L_o, \text{ etanol} : 0,8812 \times 3502,103 \text{ kmol} = 3086,053 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{air} : 0,1188 \times 3502,103 \text{ kmol} = 416,05 \text{ kmol}$$

Produk Bawah (W)

Komponen	Kmol	W (Kg)	H (kJ)
Etanol	2,4300	112,0230	13.697,0186
Air	3.326,7030	59.880,6540	8.949.684,7020
Xilosa	17,2700	2.590,5000	297.793,5180
Xilitol	155,7000	23.666,4000	2.926.984,6200
Total	3.502,1030		12.188.159,8586

1. Etanol

C_p etanol pada suhu $104,28^\circ\text{C}$ dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT = 122,2697 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{etanol}} &= \int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT \times W \\ &= 122,2697 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 112,0230 \text{ kg} = 13.697,0186 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

2. Air

Cp air pada suhu 104,28°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{75} C_p dT = 93,9440 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= \int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT \times W \\ &= 149,4587 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 59.880,6540 \text{ kg} = 8.949.684,7020 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

3. Xilitol

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{xilosa}} &= W \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2.590,5000 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (104,28-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 297.793,5180 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

4. Xilitol

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{xilosa}} &= W \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 23.666,4000 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (104,28-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2.926.984,6200 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = L - W$$

Komponen	L (Kg)	W (Kg)	V (Kg)	H (kJ)
Etanol	153.476,7193	112,0230	153.364,6963	18.751.855,4100
Air	68.763,6000	59.880,6540	8.882,9460	1.327.633,5610
Xilosa	2.590,5000	2.590,5000	0	
Xilitol	23.666,4000	23.666,4000	0	
Total				20.079.488,9710

1. Etanol

Cp etanol pada suhu 104,28°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.T + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT = 122,2697 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{etanol}} = \int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT \times W$$

$$= 122,2697 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 153.364,6963 \text{ kg} = 18.751.855,4100 \text{ kJ}$$

2. Air

Cp air pada suhu 104,28°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT = 93,9440 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{air}} = \int_{25}^{104,28} C_p dT \times W$$

$$= 149,4587 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 8.882,9460 \text{ kg} = 1.327.633,5610 \text{ kJ}$$

Neraca Energi pada reboiler:

Panas masuk = Panas Keluar

Panas pada L + Panas steam 148°C = Panas pada V + Panas pada W (bottom) +

Panas air 148°C + Q loss (5%×Panas steam 148°C)

$$19.973.899,4780 \text{ kJ} + m \times 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg} = 20.079.488,9710 \text{ kJ} +$$

$$12.188.159,8586 \text{ kJ} + m \times 632,20 \text{ kJ/kg} + 0,05 \times m \times 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m \times 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg} - m \times 632,20 \text{ kJ/kg} - 0,05 \times m \times 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg} =$$

$$12.293.749,3500 \text{ kJ}$$

$$1.382,2256 \text{ kJ/kg} \times m = 12.293.749,3500 \text{ kJ}$$

$$m = \frac{12.293.749,3500 \text{ kJ}}{1.382,2256 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 8.894,1699 \text{ kg}$$

Untuk supply panas yang dibutuhkan, menggunakan saturated steam pada tekanan

198,53 kPa, 148°C, $H_v = 2.744,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Panas steam pada suhu 148°C = $m \times \lambda_{148^\circ\text{C}}$

$$= 8.894,1699 \text{ kg} \times 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 18.859.624,78 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas air pada suhu 148°C = $m \times H_{L148^\circ\text{C}}$

$$= 8.894,1699 \text{ kg} \times 632,20 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 5.622.894,211 \text{ kJ}$$

Heat loss steam = $5\% \times (m \times \lambda_{148^\circ\text{C}})$

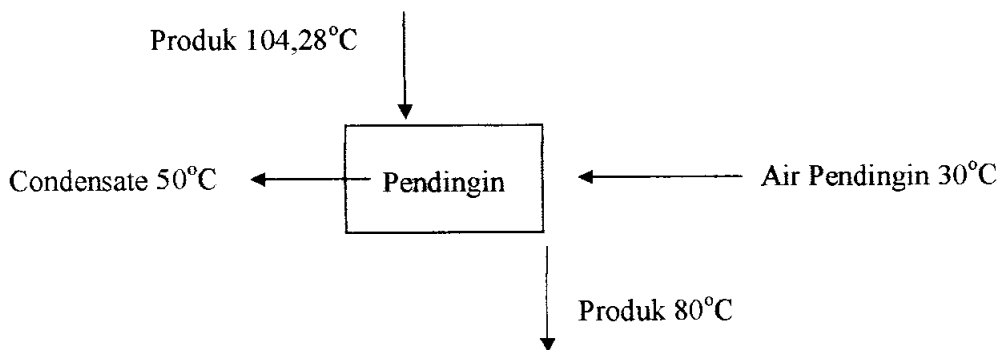
$$= 0,05 \times (8.894,1699 \text{ kg} \times 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg})$$

$$= 942.980,9207 \text{ kJ}$$

Q reboiler = $24.405.771,86 \text{ kJ} - 5.622.892,314 \text{ kJ}$

$$= 18.782.879,55 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Panas pada L	19.973.899,4780	Panas pada V	20.079.488,9710
Panas steam pada 148°C	18.859.624,7800	Panas pada W (bottom)	12.188.159,8586
		Panas air pada 148°C	5.622.892,3140
		Heat loss	942.980,9207
Total	38.833.524,2580	Total	38.833.524,2580

Pendingin Produk

Panas masuk pendingin (produk bottom) = 12.188.159,8586 kJ

Produk masuk pendingin pada suhu 135°C dan keluar pendingin pada suhu 80°C.

Panas keluar dari pendingin pada suhu 80°C:

Komponen	M (kmol)	Massa (Kg)	H (kJ)
Etanol	2,43	112,0230	9.266,4529
H ₂ O	3326,703	59.880,6540	6.191.473,9940
Xilosa	17,27	2.590,5000	206.592,3750
Xilitol	155,70	23.666,4000	2.030.577,1200
			8.437.909,9419

1. Etanol

Cp etanol pada suhu 80°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a + b(T) + c(T)^2 + d(T)^3$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = aT + \frac{1}{2}b(T_2^2 + T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{80} Cp dT = 82,7192 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{etanol}} &= \int_{25}^{80} Cp dT \times W \\ &= 82,7192 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 112,0230 \text{ kg} = 9.266,4529 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

2. Air

Cp air pada suhu 104,28°C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} Cp dT = a.(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{1}{2}b.(T_2^2 - T_1^2) + \frac{1}{3}c.(T_2^3 - T_1^3) + \frac{1}{4}d.(T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

$$\int_{25}^{80} Cp dT = 103,3969 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= \int_{25}^{80} Cp dT \times W \\ &= 103,3969 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 59.880,6540 \text{ kg} = 6.191.473,9940 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

3. Xilitol

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{xilosa}} &= W \times Cp \times \Delta T \\ &= 2.590,5000 \text{ kg} \times 1,45 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \times (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 206.592,375 \text{ KJ} \end{aligned}$$

4. Xilitol

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{xilosa}} &= W \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 23.666,4000 \text{ kg} \times 1,56 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2.030.577,12 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi H}_2\text{O pada suhu } 30^\circ\text{C} = m \times H_{L30}^\circ\text{C} = m \times 125,79 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Entalpi H}_2\text{O pada suhu } 50^\circ\text{C} = m \times H_{L49}^\circ\text{C} = m \times 209,33 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

($H_{L30}^\circ\text{C}$ and $H_{L50}^\circ\text{C}$ dari Geankoplis appendix A.2-9)

Neraca panas pada pendingin:

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

Panas produk $104,28^\circ\text{C}$ + panas air 30°C = panas produk 80°C + Panas pada air 50°C

$$12.188.159,8586 \text{ kJ} + m \times 125,79 \text{ kJ/kg} = 8.437.909,9419 \text{ kJ} + m \times 209,33 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

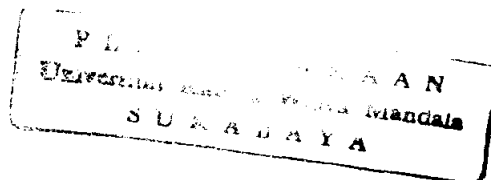
$$3.750.249,9090 \text{ kJ} = 83,54 \text{ kJ/kg} \times m$$

$$m = \frac{3.750.249,9090 \text{ kJ}}{83,54 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 44.891,6676 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi H}_2\text{O pada suhu } 30^\circ\text{C} &= m \times H_{L30}^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 44.891,6676 \text{ kg} \times 125,79 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 5.646.922,867 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi H}_2\text{O pada suhu } 50^\circ\text{C} &= m \times H_{L49}^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= m \times 209,33 \text{ kkal/kg} \\
 &= 44.891,6676 \text{ kg} \times 209,33 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 9.397.172,7790 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)	Komponen	Jumlah (kJ)
Panas produk bawah 104,28°C	12.188.159,8586	Panas produk bawah 80°C	
Panas air pada 30°C	5.646.922,867	Panas air pada 50°C	8.437.909,9419
			9.397.172,7790
Total	17.835.082,7256	Total	17.835.082,7256



APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Tempat Penyimpan Tongkol Jagung dan Ca(OH)_2 (F-110)

Fungsi : Menampung tongkol jagung dan padatan Ca(OH)_2
 Tipe : Gedung dengan konstruksi beton
 Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok untuk menampung padatan dengan kapasitas besar
 Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
 Lama penyimpanan : 3 hari untuk tongkol jagung, dan 30 hari untuk Ca(OH)_2
 Densitas tongkol jagung : 560 kg/m^3 (Bulk density tongkol jagung)
 Densitas Kalsium Hidroksida : 2211 kg/m^3
 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcium_hydroxide)

Perhitungan :

Bulk density dari tongkol jagung diketahui sebesar 560 kg/m^3 , sehingga volume tongkol jagung telah diperhitungkan fraksi ruang kosong.

$$\text{Volume tongkol jagung} = \frac{77.008 \text{ kg/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{560 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 962,6 \text{ m}^3/3\text{hari}$$

Panjang tumpukan tongkol jagung dalam warehouse = 22 m

Lebar tumpukan tongkol jagung dalam warehouse = 14 m

Asumsi: tinggi warehouse adalah 2 meter ~ 5 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tumpukan tongkol jagung} &= \frac{\text{volume tongkol jagung}}{\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar}} \\
 &= \frac{962,6 \text{ m}^3/3\text{hari}}{22 \text{ m} \times 14 \text{ m}} \\
 &= 3,1253 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga tinggi warehouse diambil 5 meter.

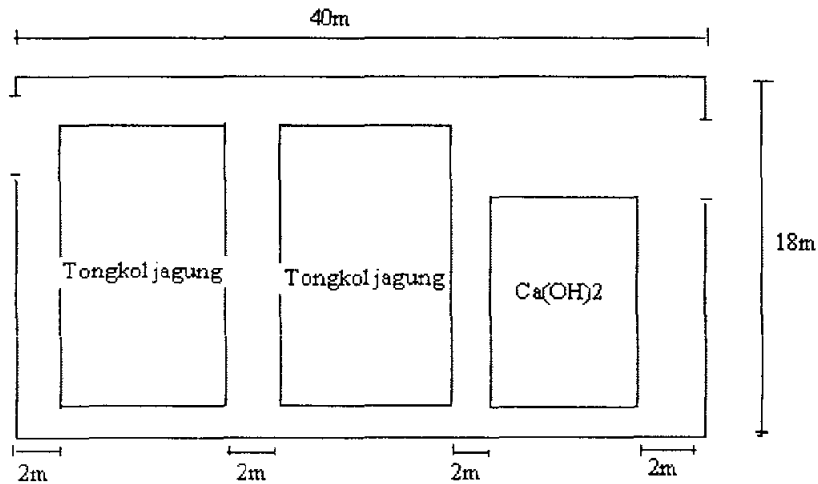
$$\text{Volume } \text{Ca(OH)}_2 = \frac{8.905,9017 \text{ kg/hari} \times 30 \text{ hari}}{2.211 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 120,8399 \text{ m}^3/3$$

hari

Panjang tumpukan Ca(OH)_2 dalam warehouse = 10 m

Lebar tumpukan tongkol jagung dalam warehouse = 5 m

Untuk jalan, transportasi, dan lain-lain maka panjang dari *warehouse* ditambah 2 m dan lebar *warehouse* ditambah 6 m. Untuk panjang dan lebar dari *warehouse* merupakan dibuat berdasarkan kebutuhan dan kapasitas penyimpanan untuk tongkol jagung dan Ca(OH)_2 .



Gambar C1. Extended Warehouse

$$l = 40 \text{ m}$$

$$p = 18 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{luas} = p \times l = 40 \text{ m} \times 18 \text{ m} = 720 \text{ m}^2$$

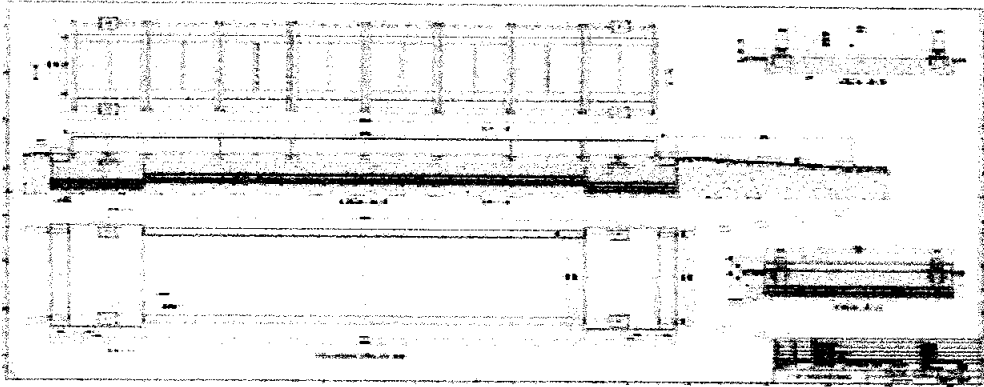
Spesifikasi tempat penyimpanan tongkol jagung (F-110) :

1. Kapasitas tongkol jagung : 539.056 kg/7hari
2. Kapasitas Ca(OH)_2 : 267.177,051 kg/30 hari
3. Panjang bangunan : 40 m
4. Lebar bangunan : 18 m
5. Lama Penyimpanan : 7 hari untuk tongkol jagung dan 30 hari untuk Ca(OH)_2
6. Tinggi bangunan : 5 m
7. Luas Bangunan : 720 m^2

2. Truck Weigh Bridge (A-111).

Fungsi : Untuk menimbang dengan tepat berat bahan yang keluar dan masuk pabrik yang diangkut dengan kendaraan / truck.

Dasar pemilihan : Timbangan sesuai untuk menimbang bahan yang diangkut dengan truck



Gambar C2. Truck Weigh Bridge

Perhitungan :

Jumlah bahan maksimum yang diangkut oleh truck : 30 ton

Allowance 30 % maka besar table = $1,3 \times 30 \text{ ton} = 39 \text{ ton}$

Maka digunakan timbangan dengan kapasitas 40 ton

Spesifikasi Truck Weigh Bridge (A-111) :

Type : Load Cell Type

Kapasitas : 40 ton

Design : Sistem modul baut.

Dimensi : 800x3400x12024mm.

Platform : 1500x12000

High from ground : 320 mm.

LoadCell : 25Ton "PT" HPC = 2 Unit

JunctionBox : 4 Way PT100SB = 1 Unit.

Indicator : Unipulse F741R2 = 1 Unit.

(<http://taoengineering.indonetwork.5/pitless-weighbridge-jembatan-timbang.htm>)

3. Belt Conveyor (J-111)



Gambar C3. Automated Roller Conveyor

Fungsi	: Mengangkut tongkol jagung menuju ke <i>rotary cutter</i>
Tipe	: Belt konveyor dengan sudut elevasi 0°
Dasar pemilihan	: Ekonomis dan cocok untuk kapasitas besar
Kapasitas	: 77.008 kg/hari = 3.208,6667 kg/jam = 3,209 ton/jam
Densitas	: 560 kg/m ³

Perhitungan :

Panjang belt conveyor = 40 ft

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7 (Tabel 21-7) didapatkan :

Jenis belt = Belt Conveyor

Lebar belt = 14 in

Belt plies = 4-6 rpm

Kecepatan belt = 100 ft/mnt

Kapasitas = 32 ton/jam

Hp/10 ft = 0,34

Spesifikasi diatas berdasarkan material dengan density 100 lb/ft³=1601,85 kg/m³.

Untuk material dengan densitas 560 kg/m³ dan kapasitas = 3,209 ton/jam, diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan screw belt} &= \frac{3,209 \text{ ton/jam}}{32 \text{ ton/jam}} \times \frac{1601,85 \text{ kg/m}^3}{560 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 100 \text{ ft/mnt} \\ &= 28,6819 \text{ ft/mnt} = 8,7423 \text{ m/mnt}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk kapasitas 3,209 ton/jam :

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} : \frac{3,209 \text{ ton/jam}}{32 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 100 \text{ ft/menit} = 10,0281 \text{ ft/menit}$$

Total tenaga penggerak belt = 0,34 hp/10ft x 32,81 ft = 1,1 hp

Effisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, 1991, Fig. 14-38)

$$\text{Tenaga motor penggerak belt} = \frac{100}{80} \times 1,1 \text{ hp} = 1,5 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Belt Conveyor (J-111) :

1. Tipe : Belt konveyor dengan sudut elevasi 0°
2. Kapasitas : 3,209 ton/jam
3. Lebar belt : 14 in = 0,35 m

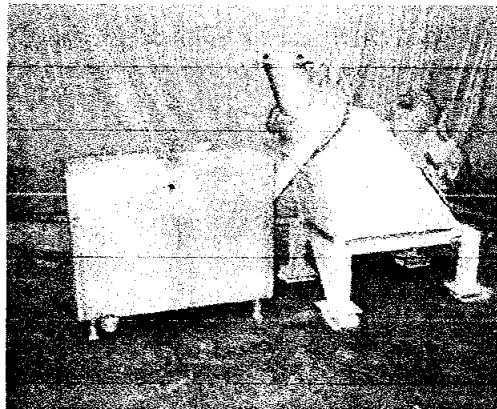
4. Belt plies : 5
5. Panjang belt conveyor : 10 m
6. Tenaga motor : 1,5 Hp
7. Bahan : Rubber dan Steel
8. Kecepatan : 10,0281 ft/menit
9. Jumlah : 1 buah

4. Rotary Cutter (C-110)

Fungsi = Memotong tongkol jagung dari ukuran \pm menjadi ukuran 0,5-1 cm.

Tipe = Rietz Disintegrator model RA-3

Dasar Pemilihan = Cocok untuk memotong bahan berselulosa tinggi, seperti jagung



Gambar C4. Rietz Disintegrator model RA-3

- Kapasitas = 17.249 kg/jam
- Diameter rotor = 18 in
 - Kecepatan Rotational = 6500 rpm
 - Daya = 40 hp / 3550 Rpm
- Dimensi
- Panjang = 22 in
 - Lebar = 51 in
 - Tinggi = 34 in
 - Layar perforasi = 1 in
 - Bahan = Stainless steel

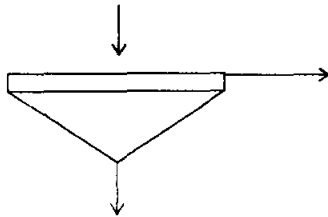
(<http://www.labx.com/v2/spiderdealer2/vistaSearchDetails.cfm?LVid=5390567>)

5. Vibrating Screen (H-120)

Fungsi : memisahkan tongkol jagung jerami dari pasir yang melekat dan menyeragamkan ukuran

Tipe: *Vibrating Screen*

Dasar pemilihan : mudah dalam pengoperasian serta biaya operasi lebih murah



Perancangan:

Menghitung Luas Ayakan

Luas ayakan dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$A = \frac{0,4.C_t}{C_u.F_{oa}.F_s}$$

Dengan:

A : Luas ayakan (ft²)

C_t : kapasitas (ton/ jam)

C_u : kapasitas unit

F_{oa} : faktor bukaan area = $100 \times \left\{ \frac{a}{(a+d)} \right\}^2$ (Perry, ed.6, fig.12-16, pers. 21-3)

F_s : faktor slot area

Data-data:

C_t = 3,209 ton/jam

C_u = 0,25 ton/jam.ft² (Perry, ed.6, fig. 21-15)

F_s = 1,0

a = bukaan bersih = 0,35 in

d = diameter kawat = 0,2 in

Menentukan F_{oa}:

$$F_{oa} = 100 \times \left\{ \frac{0,35}{(0,35 + 0,2)} \right\}^2 = 0,40496$$

Menentukan luas ayakan:

$$A = \frac{0,4.C_t}{C_u.F_{oa}.F_s} = \frac{0,4 \times 3,209}{0,25 \times 0,40496 \times 1,0}$$

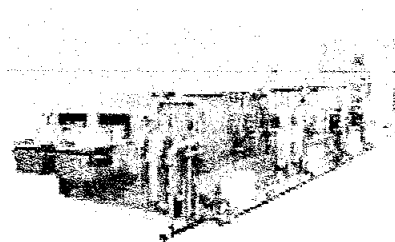
$$= 12,6788 \text{ ft}^2 = 1,1779 \text{ m}^2$$

Dari Peter & Timmerhaus, edisi 4, Grafik 14-87, hal 567 dipilih ayakan dengan ukuran 3x6 ft.

Spesifikasi Vibrating Screen (H-111) :

1. Tipe : Vibrating screen single deck
2. Bentuk saringan : square
3. Dimensi vibrating screen :
 - Kapasitas = 3,209 ton/jam
 - Luas ayakan = 1,1779 m²
 - Panjang = 3 ft
 - Lebar = 6 ft
 - Power = 2 Hp
4. Bahan konstruksi : SS-304

6. Belt Washer (X-130)



Gambar C5. Belt Washer

Fungsi : Membersihkan tongkol jagung sebelum masuk ke Rotary Dryer (J-130)

Perhitungan :

Panjang belt conveyor = 40 ft

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7 (Tabel 21-7) didapatkan :

Jenis belt = Belt Conveyor

Lebar belt = 14 in

Belt plies = 4-6 rpm

Kecepatan belt = 100 ft/mnt

Kapasitas = 32 ton/jam

Hp/10 ft = 0,34

Spesifikasi diatas berdasarkan material dengan density $100 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1601,85 \text{ kg/m}^3$.

Untuk material dengan densitas 560 kg/m^3 dan kapasitas = 3,209 ton/jam, diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan screw belt} &= \frac{3,209 \text{ ton/jam}}{32 \text{ ton/jam}} \times \frac{1601,85 \text{ kg/m}^3}{560 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 100 \text{ ft/mnt} \\ &= 28,6819 \text{ ft/mnt} = 8,7423 \text{ m/mnt}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk kapasitas 3,209 ton/jam :

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} : \frac{3,209 \text{ ton/jam}}{32 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 100 \text{ ft/menit} = 10,0281 \text{ ft/menit}$$

Total tenaga penggerak belt = $0,34 \text{ hp/10ft} \times 32,81 \text{ ft} = 1,1 \text{ hp}$

Effisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, 1991, Fig. 14-38)

$$\text{Tenaga motor penggerak belt} = \frac{100}{80} \times 1,1 \text{ hp} = 1,5 \text{ Hp}$$

Perhitungan Sparger :

Digunakan sparger berbentuk cincin (ring)

Ukuran gas-bubble = 2 – 6 mm (Ulrich, 1984, p.172)

$d_o = 3 - 6,5 \text{ mm}$ (Treybal, 1981, p.153)

Ditetapkan $d_o = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,0098 \text{ ft}$

$\mu_G = 1,1 \text{ cps} = 0,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (Geankoplis, 1993, fig.A.3-5, p.879)

$$\text{Re}_o = \frac{4xw_o}{\pi d_o x \mu_G} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, p.141})$$

$$= \frac{4 \times \frac{1,3305}{60} \text{ lb/s}}{\pi \times 0,0098 \text{ ft} \times 0,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 41.201,8082$$

$$\begin{aligned}dp &= 0,0071 \cdot \text{Re}_o^{-0,05} = 0,0071 \cdot 41.201,8082^{-0,05} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, eq.6.5, p.141}) \\ &= 0,0042 \text{ m} = 0,0137 \text{ ft} = 4,2 \text{ mm (memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = 0,025 - 0,076 \text{ N/m} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, p.143})$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan } 0,05 \text{ N/m} = 0,11 \text{ lb/s}^2$$

$$v_t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot g_c \cdot \sigma}{d_p \cdot \rho} + \frac{g_c \cdot d_p}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 32,174 \times 0,11}{0,0137 \times 540,789} + \frac{32,174 \times 0,0137}{2}} = 1,0842 \text{ ft/s}$$

D sparger \leq D pengaduk

(Treybal, 1981, p.153)

Diambil : D sparger = 0,6168 ft = 188,002 mm

Jarak antar lubang = $\pi \cdot (188,002)/50 = 11,81 \text{ mm}$

Panjang pipa (L) \approx keliling lingkaran

$L = \pi \cdot D = \pi \cdot 0,6168 \text{ ft} = 1,9377 \text{ ft}$

Spesifikasi Washer (X-111) :

1. Tipe : Belt konveyor dengan sudut elevasi 0°
2. Kapasitas : 3,209 ton/jam
3. Lebar belt : 14 in
4. Belt plies : 5
5. Panjang belt conveyor : 40 ft
6. Tenaga motor : 1,5 Hp
7. Bahan : Rubber dan Steel
8. Kecepatan : 8,7423 m/mnt
9. Sparger :
 - Kecepatan : 1,0842 ft/s
 - Diameter lubang : 3 mm
 - Panjang : 1,9377 ft
 - Jumlah : 1 buah

7. Rotary Dryer (B-140)

Fungsi : Mengeringkan jerami dari mesin pencuci (J-130)

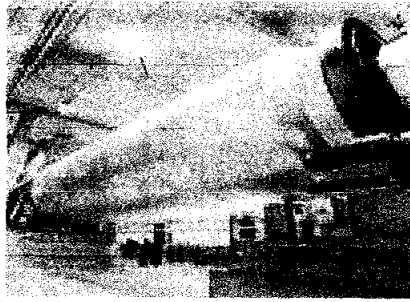
Jumlah rotary dryer yang digunakan 2 buah

Tipe : Counter-current direct contact rotary dryer

Dasar Pemilihan : Perpindahan panas yang dihasilkan besar sehingga mampu mengeringkan sampai kadar airnya 5 %.

Jumlah rotary dryer yang digunakan 1 buah

Kapasitas : 77.008 kg/hari = 7073,8263 lb/jam



Gambar C6. Rotary Dryer

Perhitungan :

➤ Mencari diameter rotary dryer

Rate udara masuk = 6.974.216,236 kg/hari = 640.639,8797 lb/jam

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{M}{0,785 \cdot G}} \quad (\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p. 883})$$

dimana : D = diameter rotary dryer, ft

M = kecepatan udara masuk, lb/jam

G = kecepatan udara pada rotary dryer, lb/jam.ft²

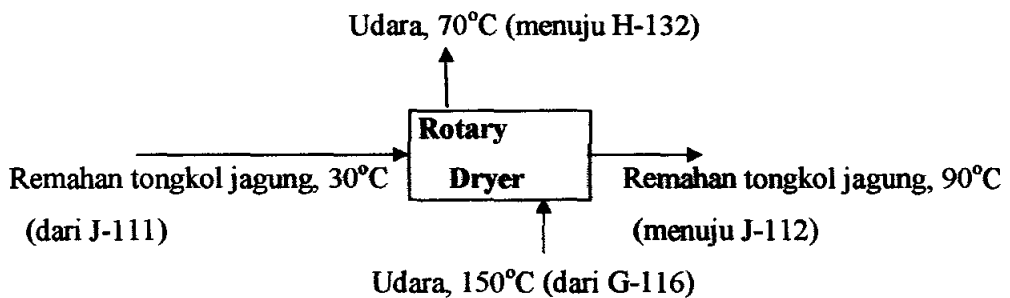
= 200-4000 lb/jam.ft²

(Perry, 5th ed, p. 20-35)

Ditetapkan : G = 4000 lb/jam.ft²

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{640.639,8797}{0,785 \times 4000}} = 9,2685 \text{ ft} = 2,8250 \text{ m}$$

➤ Menghitung panjang rotary dryer



$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_2)}{(T_2 - t_1)}} = \frac{(150 - 70) - (90 - 30)}{\ln \frac{(150 - 70)}{(90 - 30)}} = 69,5212^\circ\text{C}$$

Panjang rotary dryer :

(Perry, 5th ed, pers. 20-52)

$$Q_t = 0,4 \cdot D \cdot G^{0,67} \cdot L \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}$$

dimana : Q_t = jumlah panas yang dipindahkan (10 % dari Q_{supply}), Btu/jam

$$= 40.128.470,6400 \text{ KJ/hari} = 1.584.762,5820 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

L = panjang rotary dryer, ft

Rate udara masuk = 6.974.216,236 kg udara kering/hari

$$= 640.639,8797 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$G = \text{kecepatan udara} = \frac{\text{rate udara panas}}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2\right)} = \frac{640.639,8797 \text{ lb/jam}}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times (9,2685)^2\right)}$$

$$= 8.322,4979 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

D = diameter rotary dryer, ft

ΔT_{LMTD} = 69,5212 beda temperature, °C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang rotary dryer} &= \frac{Q_t}{0,4 \times D \times G^{0,67} \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} \\ &= \frac{1.584.762,5820}{0,4 \times 9,2685 \times 8.322,4979^{0,67} \times 69,5212} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 14,5286 \text{ ft} = 4,4283 \text{ m}$$

$L/D = 4-10$ (memenuhi, berdasarkan Ulrich, 1984, tab.4-10, p.132 $L/D = 4-10$)

➤ Menghitung tebal shell

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan: carbon steel SA-53 grade B

Dari Brownell & Young, 1959, App. D, p. 335 diperoleh:

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12.750 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$E = 0,60$ (butt welded)

$$c = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{op}} = 1,2 \times 14,7 = 17,64 \text{ psia}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c = \frac{17,64 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times (111,223 \text{ l}) \text{ in}}{2 \times 12.750 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,6} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 0,3782 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

➤ Menghitung putaran rotary dryer

Kecepatan peripheral (V) dryer = 0,25-0,5 m/s (Perry, 5th ed, p. 20-30)

Ditetapkan $V = 0,35 \text{ m/s}$

$$N = \frac{V}{\pi \times D} = \frac{0,35}{\pi \times 9,2685} = 0,0012 \text{ rps} = 0,7212 \text{ rpm}$$

➤ Menghitung jumlah flight

$$\text{Jenis flight} = 45^\circ \text{ lip flight} \quad (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p. 20-30})$$

$$\text{Jumlah flight} = (2,4 - 3)D \quad (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p. 20-31})$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan } 2,5.D = 2,5 \times 9,2685 = 23,1712$$

$$\text{Tinggi flight antara : } \frac{D}{12} - \frac{D}{8} \quad (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p. 20-33})$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } \frac{D}{10} = \frac{9,2685}{10} = 0,9268 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak antar flight} = \frac{\pi \times D}{\text{jumlah flight}} = \frac{\pi \times 9,2685}{49} = 0,6347 \text{ ft}$$

➤ Menghitung waktu perjalanan dalam rotary dryer

$$B = 5 \times (D_p)^{-0,5} \quad (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, pers. 20-40})$$

dimana : B = konstanta

$$D_p = \text{diameter partikel, } \mu\text{m} = 100 \mu\text{m} = 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \text{feed rate, } \frac{\text{lb material kering}}{\text{jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2} \\ &= \frac{7073,8263}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times (9,2685)^2} = 104,8444 \frac{\text{lb material kering}}{\text{jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Time of passage, } \theta = \frac{0,23 \cdot L}{S \cdot N^{0,9} \cdot D} \pm 0,6 \frac{B \cdot L \cdot G}{F} \quad (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, pers. 20-39})$$

θ = time of passage, menit

$$S = \text{slope, ft/ft} = 0 - 8 \text{ cm/m} \quad (\text{Perry, 5}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p. 20-30})$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } S = 4 \text{ cm/m} = 0,04 \text{ ft/ft}$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = 0,04 \longrightarrow \alpha = 2,2906^\circ$$

N = kecepatan putaran, rpm

L = panjang rotary dryer, ft

G = kecepatan udara, lb/jam.ft²

D = diameter rotary dryer, ft

$$B = 5 \times (100)^{-0,5} = 0,5$$

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times 14,5286}{0,04 \times 0,336^{0,9} \times 9,2685} \pm 0,6 \frac{0,5 \times 14,5286 \times 8322,4979}{91,9051}$$

$$\theta = 24,0534 + 380,3324 = 404,3858 \text{ menit}$$

➤ Menghitung tenaga yang dibutuhkan untuk memutar rotary dryer

$$HP = 0,5.D^2 - D^2 \quad (\text{Perry, 1984, p. 20-33})$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan } HP = 0,75.D^2 = 0,75 \times 9,2685^2 = 64,4288 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 88 \% \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus, 1991, fig. 14-38, p.521})$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{64,4288 \text{ Hp}}{0,88} = 73,2145 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Rotary Dryer (B111) :

1. Tipe : Counter-current rotary dryer
2. Kapasitas : 7073,8263 lb/jam
3. Tebal shell : $\frac{3}{8}$ in
4. Diameter : 9,2685 ft
5. Panjang : 14,5286 ft
6. Putaran : 0,7212 rpm
7. Time of passage : 404,3858 menit
8. Jumlah flight : 49 buah
9. Power : 74 Hp
10. Jumlah : 1 buah

8. Blower (G-141)

Fungsi : menghisap udara panas yang melewati *rotary dryer*.

Tipe : centrifugal blower

Dasar pemilihan : Tekanan pada blower dapat diatur sesuai dengan kebutuhan yang diperlukan.

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Kapasitas} : 8.243.601,0200 \text{ kg/hari} = 343.483,3758 \text{ kg/jam} = 3,3014 \text{ kmol/s}$$

$$\text{Densitas udara} : 1.168 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Temperatur} : 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\rho_{\text{udara}} = 0,0658 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate udara} = \frac{18.470.612,45 \text{ lb/hari}}{24 \text{ jam/hari} \cdot 3600 \text{ s/jam} \cdot 0,0658 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 3.248,9397 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Power blower} = \frac{144 \times Q \times (P_2 - P_1)}{33000} \quad (\text{Perry, 5}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, pers. 6-34})$$

dimana : Q = rate volumetrik, ft^3/s

P_1 = Tekanan mula-mula = 14,7 psia

P_2 = Tekanan akhir = 16,17 psia

$$\text{Power blower} = \frac{144 \times 3.248,9397 \times (16,17 - 14,7)}{33000} = 2,44 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi blower = 40-80 %, diambil 80 % (Perry, 5th ed, pers. 6-21)

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{2,44}{0,80} = 3,055 \text{ Hp} \approx 3 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Blower (G-111) :

1. Tipe : Centrifugal blower
2. Kapasitas : 8.243.601,0200 kg/hari
3. Power : 3 Hp
4. Jumlah : 1 buah

9. Holding Tank I (F-211)

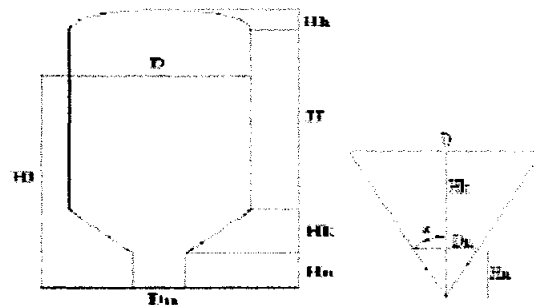
Fungsi : menampung remahan tongkol jagung yang keluar dari *rotary dryer* sebelum masuk ke *impregnator*

Tipe : silinder dengan tutup atas *torispherical* dan tutup bawah konis.

Dasar pemilihan : tutup *torispherical* memiliki harga yang lebih murah. Tutup konis memudahkan proses pengambilan remahan tongkol jagung.

Perhitungan:

Volume Tangki



Keterangan:

D = diameter kecil

H = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi nozzle

H_i = tinggi padatan

Hh = tinggi *head*

Dn = diameter nozzle

T operasi = 101,6°C

Direncanakan waktu tinggal 60 menit

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/jam)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho}$
Air	73,0806	0,0255	995,68	2,561E-05
Selulosa	1026,7733	0,3584	1550	2,3123E-04
Hemiselulosa	1123,0333	0,3920	1550	2,529E-04
Lignin	641,7333	0,2241	1020	2,1971E-04
Total	2864,6205			7,3575E-04

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{7,3575 \times 10^{-4}} = 1359,1573 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{2864,6205 \text{ kg}}{1359,1573 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 2,1076 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi volume *slurry* = 80% dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times 2,1076 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 2,6346 \text{ m}^3 = 93,0935 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Ditetapkan:

- Bahan konstruksi *cooker* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
- *Allowable stress value* dari SA-240 adalah 17806,0833 psi [40], p.342
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah 3 mm [28], P.556
- Las yang digunakan : *double welded butt joint*, efisiensi 0,85 [40], p.46
- $H_{shell}/D_{shell} = 1,5/1$

$$\text{Diameter nozzle (Dn)} = 8 \text{ inc} \approx 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

Ditetapkan: sudut konis = 60°C

$$\alpha = 30^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 1,5 D_{shell}$$

$$= 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times HK \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume disc head} = 0,000049 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 \text{ (D dalam in)}$$

$$= 0,0847 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 \text{ (D dalam ft)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}}$$

$$93,0935 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$93,0935 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,2266 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672 + 0,0847 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$93,0935 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4888 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 3,9701 \text{ ft} = 1,2101 \text{ m} = 47,6377 \text{ in}$$

$$r_{\text{shell}} = 1,9851 \text{ ft} = 0,6051 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 D = (1,5 \times 3,9701) \text{ ft} = 5,9551 \text{ ft} = 1,8151 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{3,9701 - 0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 3,3927 \text{ ft} = 1,0341 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ solid dalam konis} = H_{\text{konis}} = 3,3927 \text{ ft} = 1,0341 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ nozzle} = \frac{Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 0,5774 \text{ ft} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume solid dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \times (3,9701^3 - 0,6667^3) \\ &= 14,1202 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,3996 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ solid dalam shell} = V \text{ solid} - V \text{ solid dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \text{ solid dalam shell} = (93,0935 - 14,1202) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times (3,9701)^2 \times H \text{ solid dalam shell} = 78,9733 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H \text{ slurry dalam shell} = 6,3795 \text{ ft} = 1,9445 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{slurry dalam tangki}} &= H_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} + H_{\text{slurry dalam konis}} \\
 &= (6,3795 + 3,3927) \text{ ft} \\
 &= 9,7722 \text{ ft} = 2,9786 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Tebal *Shell* dan Konis

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{86,2345 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 9,7722 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,8521 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 5,8521 \text{ psi} = 7,0225 \text{ psi}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.4 maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c \\
 &= \frac{5,8521 \text{ psi} \times 1,9851 \text{ ft}}{[(17806,0833 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 5,8521 \text{ psi})] \times 3,2808 \text{ ft/m}} + 3 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 0,3238 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,3238 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 47,6377 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) = 48,0127 \text{ in} = 50 \text{ in}$$

(distandarisasi dari [40], 91) untuk OD = 90 in maka t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in,

maka tebal *shell* yang digunakan adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in

Tebal *disc head* (t_d) dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut:

OD = 108 in, sehingga dari [40] hal 90, didapatkan data $r = 90$ in dan $icr = 5,5$ in,
dan berdasarkan hal 93 didapatkan $sf = 2$ in

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.10 maka:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{90 \text{ in}}{5,5 \text{ in}}} \right) = 1,76$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{63,3786 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 14,1673 \text{ ft}}{144} = 6,2354 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 6,2354 \text{ psi} = 7,4825 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_d &= \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 90 \text{ in} \times 1,76}{(2 \times 17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 7,4825)} + 3 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 0,0392 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ mm} = (0,9946 + 3) \text{ mm} = 3,9946 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal disc head} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tinggi *head* dan *bottom* dapat dihitung dengan persamaan C.8

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{47,6377}{2} - 5,5 = 18,3189 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 90 - 5,5 = 84,5 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 90 - \sqrt{84,5^2 - 18,3189^2} = 66,19 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} + 66,19 + 2 = 16,0868 \text{ in} = 0,41 \text{ m} = 1,34 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan C.9.

$$t_k = \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 3,5190 \text{ ft}}{\cos 30^\circ ((17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 7,4825)) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,6125 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,6125 \text{ mm} = 0,1422 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal *shell* ($\frac{5}{16}''$) lebih besar dari tebal *dish* ($\frac{3}{16}''$) dan tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}''$),

maka digunakan tebal *shell* ($\frac{5}{16}''$) sebagai tebal tangki.

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tangki total}} &= H_{\text{shell}} + H_{\text{konis}} + OA \\ &= (1,8151 + 1,0341 + 0,41) \text{ m} \\ &= 3,2592 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Holding Tank I (F-211) :

1. Type : Tangki vertical dengan tutup atas *dishead* & bawah konis
2. Kapasitas : 93,0935 ft³
3. Dimensi : diameter shell = 3,9701 ft
Tinggi = 3,2592 m
Tebal Shell = 5/16 in
Tebal *dishead* = 5/16 in
4. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel
5. Jumlah : 1 buah

10. Tempat Penyimpanan H₂SO₄ (F-212)

Fungsi : Menampung sementara H₂SO₄ 98% selama 6 hari kebutuhan
(H₂SO₄ didatangkan dari PT.Petrokimia Gresik)

Type : Tangki vertical dengan tutup atas dishead & bagian bawah konis

Dasar pemilihan: Tangki bekerja pada suhu kamar & tekanan udara luar

Kapasitas : 11.785,551 kg/hari x 2,2046 lb/kg = 25.982,4257 lb/hari

Densitas : 105,619 lb/ft³

Lama penyimpanan : 6 hari

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume Liquid} = \frac{11.785,55 \text{ lb/hari}}{105,619 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 6 \text{ hari}$$

$$= 669,5131 \text{ ft}^3$$

Tinggi Liquid dalam shell (L) = 1,5 x Diameter Shell (D)

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times L = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1.5D = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.5D^3$$

$$669,5131 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.5D^3$$

$$D^3 = 568,3003 \quad D = 8,2831 \text{ ft} = 99,3982 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 8,2831 \\ = 12,4246 \text{ ft}$$

Asumsi volume ruang kosong = 20% x volume liquid

Volume total = 1,2 x volume liquid

$$= 1,2 \times 669,5131$$

$$= 803,4157 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$803,4157 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$

$$803,4157 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (8,2831)^2 \times H$$

$$H = 14,9095 \text{ ft} = 178,9158 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{H}{D} = \frac{178,9158}{99,3982} = 1,79 \text{ (range } < 2 \text{ memenuhi Ulrich table 4-27)}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho \times L \times \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right)}{144} = \frac{105,619 \times 12,42466}{144} = 9,113 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1,2 \times 9,113 \\ &= 10,9356 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan Stainless Steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell & Young hal 251)

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$c = 0,125$$

Perhitungan Tebal Shell

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \times D}{2x(fE - 0,6P)} + c && \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.1)} \\ &= \frac{10,9356 \times 8,2831}{2(12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 10,9356)} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1295 \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan tebal shell = 5/16 in

Perhitungan Tebal Dish

$$t_s = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 \cdot t_s \\ &= 99,3982 + 2 \times (5/16) \\ &= 100,0232 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari table 5.7 Brownell & Young diperoleh $r_c = 100$; $I_{cr} = 61/8$

$$a = ID / 2 = 100,0232 / 2 = 50,0116 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = ID / 2 - I_{cr} = 50,0116 - (6 \frac{1}{8}) = 49,2616 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - I_{cr} = 100 - (6 \frac{1}{8}) = 99,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ &= 100 - \sqrt{(99,25)^2 - (49,2616)^2} \\ &= 13,8382 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{I_{cr}}} \right) \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 7.76 hal 138)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{100}{6 \frac{1}{8}}} \right) = 3,6368 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_d &= \frac{P x r_c x \omega}{2 x f x E - 0,2 P} + c \\ &= \frac{10,9356 \times 100 \times 3,6368}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 10,9356} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,3215 \sim 5/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih panjang straight flange (sf) = 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi dish} = OA &= t_d + b + sf \\ &= 0,3215 + 13,8382 + 2 \\ &= 16,1597 \text{ in} = 1,3466 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal *Shell* dan Konis

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{105,619 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 14,9095 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,9356 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 5,8521 \text{ psi} = 7,0225 \text{ psi}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.4 maka

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c \\ &= \frac{10,9356 \text{ psi} \times 1,9851 \text{ ft}}{[(17806,0833 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 5,8521 \text{ psi})] \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,3238 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,3238 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 47,6377 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) = 48,0127 \text{ in} = 50 \text{ in}$$

(distandarisasi dari [40], 91) untuk OD = 90 in maka t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in,

maka tebal *shell* yang digunakan adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in

Tebal *disc head* (t_d) dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut:

OD = 108 in, sehingga dari [40] hal 90, didapatkan data $r = 90$ in dan $icr = 5,5$ in,
dan berdasarkan hal 93 didapatkan $sf = 2$ in

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.10 maka:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{90in}{5,5in}} \right) = 1,76$$

$$P_{operasi} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{63,3786 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3 \times 14,1673 \text{ ft}}{144} = 6,2354 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{design} = 1,2 \times 6,2354 \text{ psi} = 7,4825 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_d = \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 90in \times 1,76}{(2 \times 17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 7,4825)} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,0392 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ mm} = (0,9946 + 3) \text{ mm} = 3,9946 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal dishead} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tinggi head dan bottom dapat dihitung dengan persamaan C.8

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{47,6377}{2} - 5,5 = 18,3189 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 90 - 5,5 = 84,5 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 90 - \sqrt{84,5^2 - 18,3189^2} = 66,19 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} + 66,19 + 2 = 16,0868 \text{ in} = 0,41 \text{ m} = 1,34 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan C.9.

$$t_k = \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 3,5190 \text{ ft}}{\cos 30^\circ ((17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 7,4825)) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,6125 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,6125 \text{ mm} = 0,1422 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal shell ($\frac{5}{16}''$) lebih besar dari tebal dish ($\frac{3}{16}''$) dan tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}''$),

maka digunakan tebal shell ($\frac{5}{16}''$) sebagai tebal tangki.

$$H_{tangki \text{ total}} = H_{shell} + H_{konis} + OA$$

$$= (1,8151 + 1,0341 + 0,41) \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,2592 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpan H₂SO₄ (F-212):

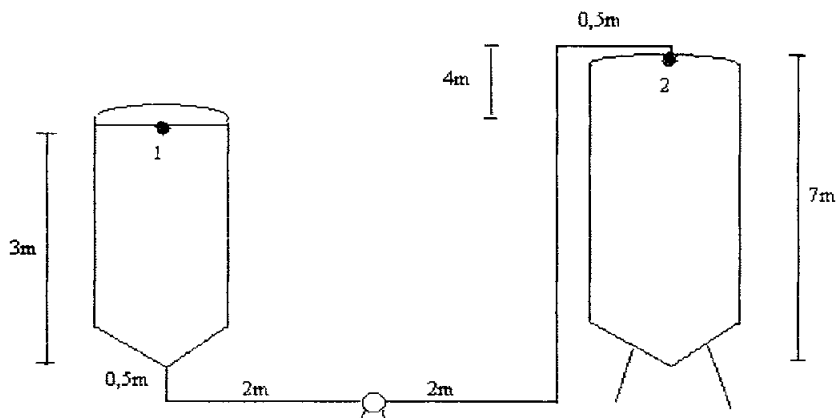
1. Type : Tangki vertical dengan tutup atas dishead & bawah konis
2. Kapasitas : 669,5131 ft³
3. Dimensi : diameter shell = 8,2831 ft
Tinggi = 16,1597 in = 1,3466 ft
Tebal Shell = 5/16 in
Tebal dishead = 5/16 in
4. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel
5. Jumlah : 1 buah

11. Pompa (L-211)

Fungsi : Memompa H₂SO₄ ke Impragnator.

Type : Pompa centrifugal.

Gambar



Perhitungan :

Bahan yang dipompa :

Larutan H₂SO₄ 98% = 11.238,6688 kg/hari = 25.181,3613 lb/hari
= 0,2914 lb/s.

Densitas H₂SO₄ 98% (ρ) = 113,949 lb/ft³

Viskositas H₂SO₄ 98% (μ) = 20 cps

Rate volumetric (q_f) = 0,2914 lb/s / 113,949 lb/ft³ = 2,5577x10⁻³ ft³/s

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{ p. 496})$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot (2,5577 \times 10^{-3})^{0,45} \cdot (113,949)^{0,13} = 0,492 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal 3/8 in sch. 40 :

$$ID = 0,493 \text{ in} = 0,041 \text{ ft (Kern, table 11)}$$

$$\text{Flow area (a)} = 0,015835 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{2,5577 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,015835 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,1615 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot ID}{\mu} = \frac{113,949 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,1615 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,493 \text{ ft}}{17,56,7197 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 770,0499$$

(aliran laminar)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

1. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, h_c .

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 0,5$ (laminar flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,1615^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2\text{)}} \right) = 0,00045 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00015/0,0411 = 3,6496 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 41,3380 ft

$$F = \frac{16}{N_{Re}} = \frac{16}{770,0499} = 0,0208$$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 g_c}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0,0208 \times \frac{41,3380}{0,0411} \times \frac{0,1615^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 0,0131 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

3. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90° , 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1,075 + 1,6 + 1,017 = 6,92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \alpha gc}$$

$$H_f = 6,92 \times \left(\frac{0,1615^2}{2,32,174} \right) = 0,0028 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

4. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,1615^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0,0004 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,00045 + 0,0131 + 0,0028 + 0,0004$$

$$= 0,0168 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{0,1615^2}{2,0,5,32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} (14,9095 - 0) \text{ ft} + 0,0168 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 14,9226 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

Effisiensi pompa (η) = 20 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig. 14-37, p.520)

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 3.3-2})$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{14,9226 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 0,2914 \text{ lbm/s}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{\text{ft.lbf/s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0,0395 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig. 14-38, p. 521)

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor} = \frac{0,0395}{0,8} = 0,0494 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-211) :

1. Type : Centrifugal pump
2. Rate volumetrik : $2,5577 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$
3. Ukuran pipa : 3/8 in sch 40
4. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
5. Efisiensi motor : 80%
6. Power motor : 0,05 Hp / buah (pompa 125 watt)
7. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel
8. Jumlah : 1 buah

12. Tangki Impragnator & Reaktor (R-210)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat mereaksikan tongkol jagung dan H_2SO_4 ,
dan sebagai tempat terjadinya proses hidrolisa

Tipe: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis, bagian atas tertutup
& dilengkapi dengan pengaduk

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk larutan yang banyak mengandung padatan

Kondisi Operasi : $T = 35^\circ\text{C}$

Waktu tinggal : 2 jam

Kapasitas : 233.865,1051 kg/hari

Dalam sehari terdapat 3 shift kerja, sehingga diperlukan kapasitas sebesar :
94621,7017 kg/shift (tiap 8 jam)

Jumlah tangki : 3 buah

Kapasitas penampungan tiap tangki : 31.540,5672 kg

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/jam)	Xi	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{Xi}{\rho}$
Air	149.738,7543	0,6568	995,68	6,596E-04
Selulosa	24.642,5600	0,1081	1550	6,974E-05
Hemiselulosa	26.952,8000	0,1182	1550	7,626E-05
Lignin	15.401,6000	0,0675	1020	6,617E-05
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	0,0493	1860	2,651E-05
Total	227.974,3831			8,982E-04

$$\rho_{\text{slurry}} = \frac{1}{8,928 \times 10^{-4}} = 1113,3253 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume larutan total} = \frac{31.540,5672 \text{ kg/shift}}{1113,3253 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 28,3301 \text{ m}^3/\text{shift} = 1000,4192$$

$$\text{ft}^3/\text{shift}$$

$$Di_{\text{opt}} = 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peter \& Timmerhaus p.496,4}^{\text{ed}})$$

$$= 3,9 \left(\frac{1000,4192}{3600} \right)^{0,45} (69,5024)^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,8042 \text{ in} = 0,3170 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Sudut puncak } (2.\alpha) = 60 \longrightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x H_s = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x 1,5D = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^3 x 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam konis} = \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x H_t \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D_n^2 x H_n \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x \frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D_n^2 x \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi x D^3}{24 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi x D_n^3}{24 \tan \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$\text{Volume dish} = 0,000049 \text{ ID}^3$$

Vol liquid dalam Impregnator = vol liquid dalam shell + vol liquid dalam konis +
vol

Dish

$$1000,4192 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) + 0,000049 \times ID^3$$

$$1000,4192 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^\circ} (D^3 - 0,3170^3) + 0,000049 ID^3$$

$$1000,4192 = 0,7854 D^3 + 0,2267 D^3 - 7,2223 \cdot 10^{-3} + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 988,4659 \quad D = 9,9612 \text{ ft} = 119,5361 \text{ in}$$

$$H_L = D = 9,9612 \text{ ft} = 119,5361 \text{ in}$$

Diasumsikan ruang kosong dalam tangki 20 % sehingga :

Volume Impragnator design = 100/80 x volume fluida

$$= 100/80 \times 1000,4192$$

$$= 1250,524 \text{ ft}^3$$

Tinggi liquid dalam Impragnator (H) = $H_L + H_C$

$$= H_L + \left(\frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right)$$

$$= 9,9612 + \left(\frac{9,9612}{2 \tan 30^\circ} - \frac{0,3170}{2 \tan 30^\circ} \right)$$

$$= 18,3133 \text{ ft} \sim 19 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{impragnator}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = (\rho \cdot H / 144) \text{ psi}$$

$$= \frac{69,5024 \times 18,3133}{144} = 8,839 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 8,839 = 10,6068 \text{ psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan : Stainless steel SA-283 Grade C (Brownell & Young hal 251)

Dari Brownell & Young, 1959, App. D, p.342 diperoleh :

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan tebal shell :

$$T_{\text{shell}} = \frac{Px D}{2x f x E - Px 0,6} + c \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254})$$

$$= \frac{10,6068 \times 119,5361}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8 - 10,6068 \times 0,6} + 0,125 = 0,8334 \text{ in} \approx 7/8 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Tebal konis

$$T_{\text{konis}} = \frac{Px D}{2x f x E x \cos \alpha} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 6.154 hal 118})$$

$$= \frac{10,6068 \times 119,5361}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8 \times \cos 45^\circ}$$

$$= 0,0886$$

Digunakan tebal plate = 3/16 in

Perhitungan Tebal Dish :

$$t_s = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + 2 \cdot t_s = 119,5361 + 2 \cdot 3/16 = 119,9111 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell & Young tabel 5.7 diketahui

$$OD \text{ Standart} = 120 \text{ in}, I_{cr} = 7 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}, r_c = 114 \text{ in}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{I_{cr}}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{114}{7 \frac{1}{4}}} \right) = 17,0357$$

$$t_d = \frac{Px r_c x \omega}{2x f x E - 0,2 x P} + c \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 7.77})$$

$$= \frac{10,6068 \times 114 \times 17,0357}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 10,6068} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,2499 \text{ in} \sim 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih panjang straight flange (sf) = 2 in

Perhitungan Tinggi Shell

Vol Impragnator design = vol dish + vol shell + vol konis

$$\text{Volume dish} = 0,000049 ID^3 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers, 5.11})$$

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam vessel} = 9,9612 \text{ ft} = 119,5361 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume dish} = 0,000049 \times 9,9612^3 = 4,8432 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x H_s = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 9,9612^2 \times H_s = 77,9315 H_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume liquid dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^\circ} (9,9612^3 - 0,3170^3) \\
 &= 224,0888 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol Impragnator design} &= \text{vol dish} + \text{vol shell} + \text{vol konis} \\
 1250,524 \text{ ft}^3 &= 4,8432 \cdot 10^{-2} + 77,9315 H_s + 224,0888 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 H_s &= 13,1704 \text{ ft} \sim 14 \text{ ft} = 158,0464 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Tinggi Konis

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_C &= H_L - H_n \\
 &= \frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{9,9612}{2 \tan 30^\circ} - \frac{0,317}{2 \tan 30^\circ} \\
 &= 8,352 \text{ ft} = 100,2265 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Tinggi Dish

$$AB = \frac{Di}{2} - \text{icr} = \frac{119,5361}{2} - 7 \frac{1}{4} = 58,0181 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - \text{icr} = 114 - 7 \frac{1}{4} = 112,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kedalaman dish (b)} &= r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\
 &= 114 - \sqrt{(112,25)^2 - (58,0181)^2} \\
 &= 17,9065 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tutup atas} &= OA = t_d + b + sf \\
 &= 0,2499 + 17,9065 + 2 \\
 &= 20,1564 \text{ in} = 1,6796 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tinggi keseluruhan tangki :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki} &= H_D + H_S + H_C + H_Z \\
 &= 1,6796 \text{ ft} + 13,1704 \text{ ft} + 8,352 \text{ ft} + 0,1892 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 23,3913 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pengaduk :

Jenis pengaduk : *six flat blade turbine*

Diameter Impeler (D_a) = (0,3-0,5) diameter tangki

(Geankoplis, 2^{ed}, table 3.4-1, p.154)

$$D_a/D_t = 1/3 \quad D_a = 1/3 \cdot 9,9612 \text{ ft} = 3,3204 \text{ ft} = 39,8452 \text{ in}$$

$$J/D_t = 1/12 \quad J = 1/12 \times 9,9612 \text{ ft} = 0,8301 \text{ ft} = 9,9613 \text{ in}$$

$$C = D_t / 3 \quad C = 9,9612 / 3 = 3,3204 \text{ ft} = 39,8452 \text{ in}$$

$$W/D_a = 1/5 \quad W = 3,3204 / 5 = 0,6641 \text{ ft} = 7,9693 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 1/4 D_a \quad L = 3,3204 / 4 = 0,8301 \text{ ft} = 9,9613 \text{ in}$$

Dimana :

D_a = diameter impeller

D_t = diameter tangki

L = panjang blade

W = lebar blade

C = Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = lebar baffles

$E = D_a$

Kecepatan agitator antara 20-150 rpm (Mc.Cabe 5th ed, p.238) diambil 100 rpm

Kecepatan keliling putaran pengaduk turbin = 200-500 m/mnt

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,85 \text{ cps} = 5,7117 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\rho = 58,9464 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$N_{Re}' = \frac{D_a^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, pers. 3.4-1})$$

$$= \frac{(100/60) \times 3,3204^2 \times 69,5024}{5,7117 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 835.959,0755 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 1993, fig3.4-4, p.145 dengan memotongkan kurva 1 dengan N_{Re}' diperoleh $N_p = 5$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{sgxH}{D} = \frac{69,5024 / 62,1585 \times 18,3133}{9,9612} = 2,0056 \sim 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= \frac{N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D a^5}{gc} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 69,5024 \times (100/60)^3 \times 1,652^5}{32,174} = \frac{892,676}{550} = 1,623 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Power 3 buah pengaduk = $3 \times 1,623 = 4,869 \text{ Hp}$

Dari Fig 14-38, hal 521 Peter & Timmerhaus, efisiensi motor = 90%

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{4,869}{0,9} = 5,41 \text{ Hp} \sim 5,5 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Impregnator (R-210) :

1. Kapasitas bahan : 1250,524 ft³
2. Diameter silinder : 119,5361 in
3. Diameter lubang pengeluaran : 2,2702 in
4. Tinggi silinder : 119,5361 in
5. Tinggi konis : 50,1574 in
6. Tinggi dish : 20,1564 in
7. Tebal silinder : 7/8 in
8. Tebal konis : 3/16 in
9. Tebal dish : 7 1/4 in
10. Bahan : Carbon Steel
11. Jumlah : 3 buah
12. Power : 5,5 Hp

13. Rotary Drum Filter I (H-221)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan selulosa, hemiselulosa, dan lignin yang keluar dari reaktor, untuk didapatkan larutan dengan komposisi : H₂SO₄, glukosa, xylosa, air.

Kondisi operasi :

$$T = 31,51^\circ\text{C}$$

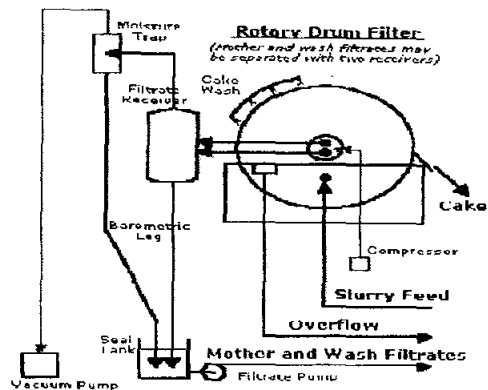
$$\Delta P = 0,5 \text{ atm}$$

Type : *Rotary Vacuum filter*

Jumlah : 1 buah

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk proses filtrasi kontinyu dan mampu menampung kapasitas besar.

Gambar :



Massa slurry = 233.865,1051 kg/hari

Massa filtrat = H₂SO₄ + Glukosa + Xylosa + Air

$$= 11.238,6688 \text{ kg} + 24.369,12 \text{ kg} + 28.790,49 \text{ kg} + 149.738,7543 \\ = 214.137,0331 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Massa solid = selulosa + hemiselulosa + lignin

$$= 2.710,352 + 1.616,72 + 1.616,72 \\ = 19728,072 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Menghitung densitas dan viscositas dari larutan filtrat.

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)	$(X_i \cdot \mu^{1/3})$
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	0,0525	1860	2,822E-05	0,0008	0,00467
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,1138	1540	7,389E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,1344	1540	8,723E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Air	149.738,7543	0,6993	995,68	7,023E-04	0,00011	0,08848
	214.137,0331			8,916E-04		0,26077

$$\rho \text{ filtrate} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{8,916 \times 10^{-4}} = 1215,5792 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 75,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

μ filtrat = 0,26077 kg/m.s = 0,01189 lb/ft.s (viskositas dari filtrat tidak mempengaruhi viskositas dari *slurry* karena fraksinya kecil)

$$\text{Volume filtrat} = \frac{214.137,0331 \text{ kg}}{1215,5792 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 176,1605 \text{ m}^3$$

Menghitung densitas dari padatan

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$
Selulosa	2.710,3520	0,1374	1550	8,8645E-05
Hemiselulosa	1.616,7200	0,0819	1550	5,2839E-05
Lignin	15.401,0000	0,7807	1020	7,6539E-04
	19.728,072			9,0687E-04

$$\text{Densitas padatan} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{9,0687 \times 10^{-4}} = 1102,689 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume padatan} = \frac{19.728,072}{1102,689} = 17,8908 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi padatan} = \frac{19.728,072}{176,1605 + 17,8908} = 101,6646 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ filtrat}$$

Data rotary filter :

$$\alpha = 1,6 \times 10^{10} \text{ m/kg}$$

$$\text{Porosifitas cake } (\epsilon) = 0,7$$

$$\text{Hambatan } (R_f) = 1 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan normal peripheral} = 1 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\text{Bagian drum yang tercelup } (f) = 0,33$$

$$\text{Ketebalan cake} = 1 \text{ cm} = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan cake} = \frac{C}{\rho_s(1-\epsilon)} \times \frac{V_f}{A}$$

$$0,01 = \frac{101,6646}{1102,689(1-0,7)} \times \frac{V_f}{A}$$

$$\frac{V_f}{A} = 0,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2$$

$$\text{Cairan pencuci} = \text{Ketebalan cake} \times \epsilon$$

$$= 0,01 \text{ m} \times 0,7$$

$$= 0,07$$

$$Q = \frac{101,6646 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}}{3600 \text{ detik} / \text{jam}} = 0,0282 \text{ m}^3 \text{ filtrat/detik}$$

$$Q = \frac{A \Delta P}{\mu(R_f + \alpha CV / A)}$$

$$0,0282 = \frac{A \times 50662,5}{0,00068(10^7 + 1,6 \times 10^7 \times 101,6646 \times 0,0325)}$$

$$= 7,2 \text{ m}^2$$

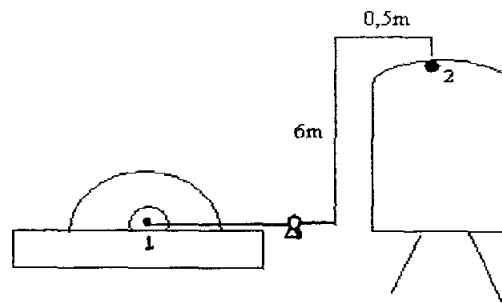
Untuk diameter dari rotary filter = 1 m.

$$\text{Panjang dari rotary filter} = \frac{A}{\pi D} = \frac{7,2}{\pi \times 1} = 2,29 \text{ m}$$

14. Pompa (L-221)

Fungsi : Memompa filtrate dari *Rotary Drum Filter* ke *holding tank II*

Type : Vacuum Pump



Perhitungan :

Bahan yang dipompa :

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)	$(X_i \cdot \mu^{1/3})$
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	0,0525	1860	2,822E-05	0,0008	0,00467
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,1138	1540	7,389E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,1344	1540	8,723E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Air	149.738,7543	0,6993	995,68	7,023E-04	0,00011	0,08848
	214.137,0331			8,916E-04		0,26077

$$\rho_{\text{slurry}} = \frac{1}{8,928 \times 10^{-4}} = 1113,3253 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan Slurry} &= 31.540,5672 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 0,8179 \text{ lb/s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Viskositas slurry } (\mu) = 20 \text{ cps}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric } (q_f) = 0,8179 \text{ lb/s} / 69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0,01176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i,\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ p. 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \cdot (0,01176)^{0,45} \cdot (69,5024)^{0,13} = 0,9169 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal 1 in sch. 80 :

$$\text{ID} = 0,9169 \text{ in} = 0,0764 \text{ ft (Kern, table 11)}$$

$$\text{Flow area } (a) = 0,055 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{0,01176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,055 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2139 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot \text{ID}}{\mu} = \frac{69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,2139 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,0764 \text{ ft}}{17,5,6,7197 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 1159,5472$$

(aliran laminar)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

2. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, h_c .

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 0,5$ (laminar flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,2139^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2)} \right) = 0,00078 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

4. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\varepsilon = 0,00015$ ft

$$\varepsilon / D = 0,00015 / 0,0764 = 0,002727$$

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 42,6504 ft

$$F = \frac{16}{N_{re}} = \frac{42,6504}{1159,5472} = 0,0367$$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot gc}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0,01379 \times \frac{42,6504}{0,0764} \times \frac{0,2139^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 0,0049 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

5. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90°, 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1 \cdot 0,75 + 1 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 0,17 = 6,92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot gc}$$

$$H_f = 6,92 \times \left(\frac{0,2139^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0,0049 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

5. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,239^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0,00071 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 7,35 \text{ psia} = 88,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 88,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,00078 + 0,0082 + 0,0049 + 0,00071$$

$$= 0,0146 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{0,2139^2}{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} (14,9095 - 0) \text{ ft} + \frac{88,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3} +$$

$$0,0146 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 16,1945 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 20 \% \quad [21]$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad [13]$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{14,9211 \text{ ft.lbf / lbm} \times 0,8179 \text{ lbm / s}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{\text{ft.lbf / s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0,1204 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \% \quad [21]$$

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor} = \frac{0,1204}{0,8} = 0,1387 \text{ Hp} = 0,15 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-221) :

1. Type : Vacuum pump
2. Rate volumetrik : $0,01176794 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$
3. Ukuran pipa : 1 in sch 80
4. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
5. Efisiensi motor : 80%
6. Power motor : 0,15 Hp / buah
7. Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
8. Jumlah : 1 buah

15. Holding Tank II (F-221)

Fungsi : menampung filtrat yang keluar dari *rotary vaccum filter* sebelum masuk ke tangki netralisasi

Tipe : silinder dengan tutup atas *torispherical* dan tutup bawah konis.

Dasar pemilihan : tutup *torispherical* memiliki harga yang lebih murah. Tutup konis memudahkan proses keluarnya filtrat

Perhitungan:

Volume Tangki

Keterangan:

D = diameter kecil

H = tinggi *shell*

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

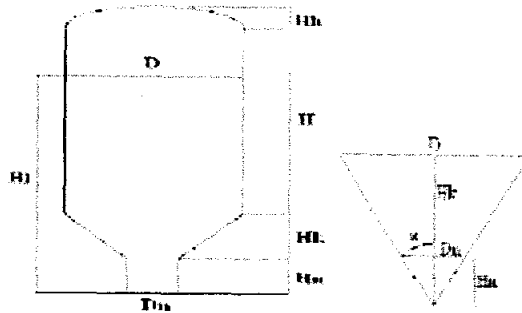
HI = tinggi padatan

Hh = tinggi *head*

Dn = diameter nozzle

T operasi = 101,6°C

Direncanakan waktu tinggal 60 menit



Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)	$(X_i \cdot \mu^{1/3})$
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	0,0525	1860	2,822E-05	0,0008	0,00467
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,1138	1540	7,389E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,1344	1540	8,723E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Air	149.738,7543	0,6993	995,68	7,023E-04	0,00011	0,08848
	214.137,0331			8,916E-04		0,26077

$$\rho_{\text{filtrate}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{8,916 \times 10^{-4}} = 1215,5792 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 75,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$\mu_{\text{filtrat}} = (0,26077)^3 = 0,0177 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,01189 \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (viskositas dari filtrat tidak mempengaruhi viskositas dari *slurry* karena fraksinya kecil)

Kapasitas tangki = 71.379,01 kg

$$\text{Volume filtrat} = \frac{71.379,01 \text{ kg}}{1215,5792 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 58,7202 \text{ m}^3 = 2073,673 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi volume *slurry* = 80% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{100}{80} \times 176,1605 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 73,4002 \text{ m}^3 = 2621,4359 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Ditetapkan:

- Bahan konstruksi *cooker* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
- *Allowable stress value* dari SA-240 adalah 17.806,0833 psi [40], p.342
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah 3 mm [28], P.556
- Las yang digunakan : *double welded butt joint*, efisiensi 0,85 [40], p.46
- $H_{shell}/D_{shell} = 1,5/1$

$$\text{Diameter nozzle (Dn)} = 8 \text{ inc} \approx 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

Ditetapkan: sudut konis = 60°C

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 1,5 D_{shell} \\ &= 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times HK \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume disc head} &= 0,000049 \times D_{shell}^3 \text{ (D dalam in)} \\ &= 0,0847 \times D_{shell}^3 \text{ (D dalam ft)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_{shell} + V_{konis}$$

$$2621,4359 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$2621,4359 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 D_{shell}^3 - 0,0672 + 0,0847 D_{shell}^3$$

$$2621,4359 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4888 D_{shell}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{shell} = 12,0754 \text{ ft} = 3,6806 \text{ m} = 144,9073 \text{ in}$$

$$r_{shell} = 6,0377 \text{ ft} = 1,8403 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 D = (1,5 \times 12,0754) \text{ ft} = 18,1131 \text{ ft} = 5,5209 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{konis} = \frac{D_{shell} - Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{12,0754 - 0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 9,8802 \text{ ft} = 3,0115 \text{ m}$$

H slurry dalam konis = H konis = 9,8802 ft = 3,0115 m

$$H_{\text{nozzle}} = \frac{Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 0,5774 \text{ ft} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume slurry dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \times (12,0754^3 - 0,6667^3) \\ &= 399,1450 \text{ ft}^3 = 11,3025 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

V slurry dalam shell = V slurry - V slurry dalam konis

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{solid dalam shell}} = (2073,673 - 399,145) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times (12,0754)^2 \times H_{\text{solid dalam shell}} = 1674,5281 \text{ ft}^3$$

H slurry dalam shell = 14,6217 ft = 4,4567 m

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{slurry dalam tangki}} &= H_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} + H_{\text{slurry dalam konis}} \\ &= (14,6217 + 9,8802) \text{ ft} \\ &= 24,5019 \text{ ft} = 7,4683 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal Shell dan Konis

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{75,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 24,5019 \text{ ft}}{144} = 12,9121 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 15,4327 \text{ psi} = 18,5192 \text{ psi}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.4 maka

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c \\ &= \frac{12,9121 \text{ psi} \times 6,0377 \text{ ft}}{[(17.806,0833 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 12,9121 \text{ psi})] \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,0035 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,0035 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 144,9073 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) = 145,2823 \text{ in} = 145 \text{ in}$$

(distandarisasi dari [40], 91) untuk OD = 145 in maka t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{7}{16}$ in,

maka tebal shell yang digunakan adalah $\frac{7}{16}$ in

Tebal *disc head* (t_d) dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut:

OD = 145 in, sehingga dari [40] hal 91, didapatkan data $r = 132$ in dan $icr = 8 \frac{3}{4}$

in, dan berdasarkan hal 93 didapatkan $sf = 6$ in

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.10 maka:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{90in}{5,5in}} \right) = 1,76$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{75,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 29,2849 \text{ ft}}{144} = 15,4327 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 15,4327 \text{ psi} = 18,5192 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_d &= \frac{18,5192 \text{ psi} \times 170in \times 1,76}{(2 \times 17.806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 18,5192)} + 3 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,0196 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ mm} = (0,9826 + 3) \text{ mm} = 7,8255 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal disc head} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tinggi *head* dan *bottom* dapat dihitung dengan persamaan C.8

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{144,9073}{2} - 8 \frac{3}{4} = 66,4536 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 132 - 8 \frac{3}{4} = 126 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 132 - \sqrt{126^2 - 66,4536^2} = 24,9489 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} + 24,9489 + 6 = 31,1364 \text{ in} = 0,7908 \text{ m}$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan C.9.

$$\begin{aligned} t_k &= \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 3,5190 \text{ ft}}{\cos 30^\circ ((17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 7,4825)) \times 3,2808 \text{ ft/m}} + 3 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,6125 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,6125 \text{ mm} = 0,1422 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16}'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal *shell* ($\frac{7}{8}$ ") lebih besar dari tebal *dish* ($\frac{3}{16}$ ") dan tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}$ "),

maka digunakan tebal *shell* ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") sebagai tebal tangki.

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tangki total}} &= H_{\text{shell}} + H_{\text{konis}} + \text{OA} \\ &= (5,5029 + 3,0115 + 0,7908) \text{ m} \\ &= 9,3052 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

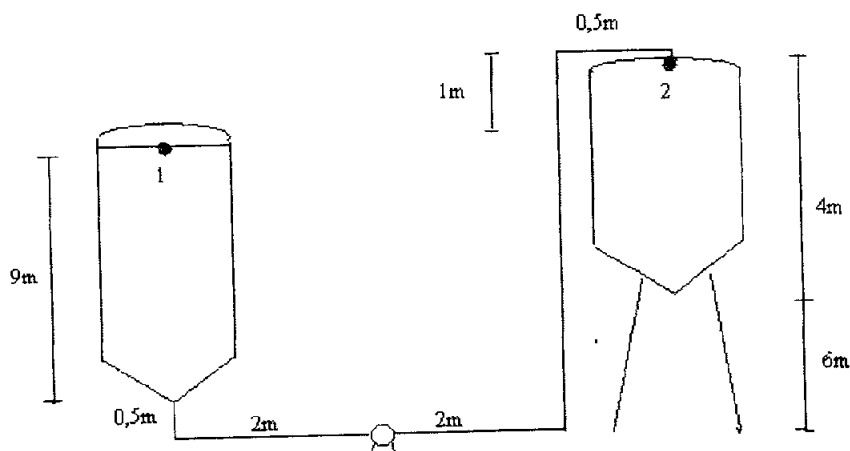
Spesifikasi holding tank II (F-221)

1. Type : Tangki vertical dengan tutup atas dishead & bawah konis
2. Volume tangki : 2621,4359 ft³
3. Dimensi : diameter shell = 12,0754 ft
 - a. Tinggi = 9,3052 m
 - b. Tebal Shell = 5/16 in
 - c. Tebal dishead = 5/16 in
4. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel
5. Jumlah : 1 buah

16. Pompa (L-222)

Fungsi : Memompa Filtrat dari *Holding tank II* ke tangki netralisasi.

Type : Centrifugal pump



Perhitungan

Bahan yang dipompa :

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	Xi	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{Xi}{\rho}$	μ (kg/ms)	(Xi. $\mu^{1/3}$)
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	0,0525	1860	2,822E-05	0,0008	0,00467
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,1138	1540	7,389E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,1344	1540	8,723E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Air	149.738,7543	0,6993	995,68	7,023E-04	0,00011	0,08848
	214.137,0331			8,916E-04		0,26077

$$\rho \text{ slurry} = 72,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Larutan Slurry} = 214.137,0331 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 5,5532 \text{ lb/s.}$$

$$\text{Viskositas slurry } (\mu) = 0,01189$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric } (q_f) = 5,5532 \text{ lb/s} / 72,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0,0732 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{ed}, \text{ p. 496})$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot (0,0732)^{0,45} \cdot (72,8859)^{0,13} = 2.1108 \text{ in} = 0.1759 \text{ ft}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal 2 in sch. 40 :

$$\text{Flow area } (a) = 0,29147 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{0,0732 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,29147 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2511 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot ID}{\mu} = \frac{72,8859 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,2511 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,1759 \text{ ft}}{0,01189 \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 3382.3563$$

(aliran laminar)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

3. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, hc.

$$hc = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 0,5$ (laminar flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,2511^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2\text{)}} \right) = 0.0011 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

6. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon / D = 0,00015 / 0,1759 = 0.00085275$$

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 49,212 ft

$$F = \frac{49,212}{N_{re}} = \frac{49,212}{3382,3563} = 0,0145$$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g_c}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0.0047 \times \frac{49,212}{0.1759} \times \frac{0,2511^2}{2 \times 32.174} = 0.0022 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

7. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90°, 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1 \cdot 0,75 + 1 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 0,17 = 6,92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \alpha g_c}$$

$$H_f = 6.92 \times \left(\frac{0,2511^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0.0068 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

6. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,2511^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0.00098 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0.0011 + 0.00168 + 0.0068 + 0.00098$$

$$= 0.0105 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{0,2511^2}{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} (3,2808 - 0) \text{ ft} + 0,0105 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 3,2932 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 20 \% \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{ed}} \text{ fig.14-37, p.520})$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 3.3-2})$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{24,5144 \text{ ft.lbf / lbm} \times 5,5532 \text{ lbm / s}}{0,2 \times 550 \cdot \frac{\text{ft.lbf / s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0,1663 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{ed}} \text{ fig.14-38, p.521})$$

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor} = \frac{0,1663}{0,8} = 0,2 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-222) :

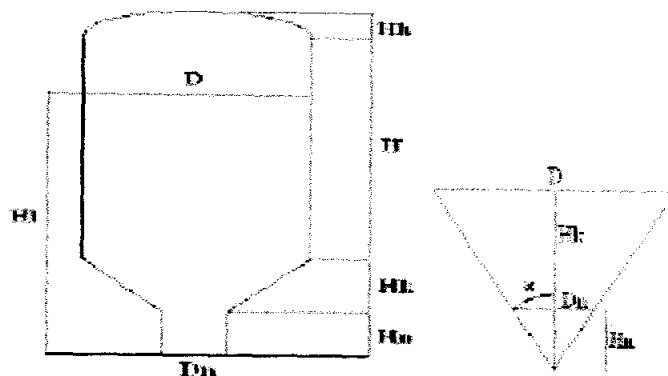
1. Rate volumetrik : 0.0732 ft³/s
2. Ukuran pipa : 2 in sch 40
3. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
4. Efisiensi motor : 80%
5. Power motor : 0,2 Hp / buah
6. Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

17. Tangki Netralisasi (D-230)

Fungsi : Mereaksikan asam sulfat dengan *calcium hidroksida*, sehingga menjadi padatan.

Tipe : silinder dengan tutup atas *torispherical* dan tutup bawah konis.

Dasar pemilihan : tutup *torispherical* memiliki harga yang lebih murah. Tutup konis memudahkan proses keluarnya filtrat.

Volume Tangki

Keterangan:

D = diameter kecil

H = tinggi *shell*

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

Hi = tinggi padatan

Hh = tinggi *head*

Dn = diameter nozzle

T operasi = 101,6°C

Direncanakan waktu tinggal 30 menit

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)	$(X_i \cdot \mu^{1/3})$
H ₂ SO ₄	11.238,6688	0,0691	1860	3,715E-05	0,0008	0,00467
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,1497	1540	9,721E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,1769	1540	1,148E-04	0,00037	0,08381
Air	89.843,2526	0,5521	995,68	5,544E-04	0,00011	0,08848
Ca(OH) ₂	8.905,9017	0,0547	2111	2,591E-05		
	162.723,3425			1,392E-03		0,26077

$$\text{Kapasitas tiap shift} = \frac{162.723,3425 \text{ kg / hari}}{3 \text{ shift / hari}} = 54.241,1147 \text{ kg/shift}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{1}{1,392 \times 10^{-3}} = 718,3908 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume larutan} = \frac{54241,1147 \text{ kg}}{718,3908 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 75,5036 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi volume *slurry* = 80% dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times 75,5036 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 94,3975 \text{ m}^3 = 3332,8233 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Ditetapkan :

- Bahan konstruksi *cooker* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
- *Allowable stress value* dari SA-240 adalah 17806,0833 psi [40], p.342
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah 3 mm [28], P.556
- Las yang digunakan : *double welded butt joint*, efisiensi 0,85 [40], p.46
- $H_{\text{shell}} / D_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 / 1$

$$\text{Diameter nozzle (Dn)} = 20 \text{ inc} \approx 0,508 \text{ m} = 1,6667 \text{ ft}$$

Ditetapkan: sudut konis = 60°C

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times 1,5 D_{\text{shell}} \\ &= 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times HK \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume disc head} &= 0,000049 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 \text{ (D dalam in)} \\ &= 0,0847 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 \text{ (D dalam ft)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}}$$

$$3332,8233 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \text{tg} \alpha} \times (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$3332,8233 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,2266 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 1,0497$$

$$3332,8233 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4888 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 1,0497$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 13,0816 \text{ ft} = 3,9873 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{\text{shell}} = 1,9936 \text{ ft} = 0,6076 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 D = (1,5 \times 13,0816) \text{ ft} = 19,6224 \text{ ft} = 5,9809 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - Dn}{2 \times \text{tg} \alpha} = \frac{13,0816 - 1,6667}{2 \times \text{tg} 30^\circ} = 10,7516 \text{ ft} = 3,2771 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ solid dalam konis} = H_{\text{konis}} = 10,7516 \text{ ft} = 3,2771 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ nozzle} = \frac{Dn}{2 \times \text{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,6667}{2 \times \text{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,5774 \text{ ft} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume slurry dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \text{tg} \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \text{tg} 30^\circ} \times (13,0816^3 - 0,6667^3) \\ &= 507,4863 \text{ ft}^3 = 14,3710 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ slurry dalam shell} = V \text{ solid} - V \text{ solid dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \text{ solid dalam shell} = (507,4863 - 507,4863) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times (3,9701)^2 \times H \text{ solid dalam shell} = 78,9733 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H \text{ slurry dalam shell} = 6,3795 \text{ ft} = 1,9445 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ slurry dalam tangki} &= H \text{ slurry dalam shell} + H \text{ slurry dalam konis} \\ &= (6,3795 + 3,3927) \text{ ft} \\ &= 9,7722 \text{ ft} = 2,9786 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal Shell dan Konis

$$P \text{ operasi} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{86,2345 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 9,7722 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,8521 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times 5,8521 \text{ psi} = 7,0225 \text{ psi}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.4 maka

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

$$= \frac{5,8521 \text{ psi} \times 1,9851 \text{ ft}}{[(17806,0833 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 5,8521 \text{ psi})] \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,3238 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,3238 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + (2 \times t_s) = 47,6377 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) = 48,0127 \text{ in} = 50 \text{ in}$$

(distandarisasi dari [40], 91) untuk OD = 90 in maka t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in,

maka tebal *shell* yang digunakan adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in

Tebal *disc head* (t_d) dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut:

OD = 108 in, sehingga dari [40] hal 90, didapatkan data $r = 90 \text{ in}$ dan $\text{icr} = 5,5 \text{ in}$,

dan berdasarkan hal 93 didapatkan $\text{sf} = 2 \text{ in}$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.10 maka:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{\text{icr}}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{90 \text{ in}}{5,5 \text{ in}}} \right) = 1,76$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = p \frac{H}{144} = \frac{63,3786 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 14,1673 \text{ ft}}{144} = 6,2354 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 6,2354 \text{ psi} = 7,4825 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_d = \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 90 \text{ in} \times 1,76}{(2 \times 17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 7,4825)} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,0392 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ mm} = (0,9946 + 3) \text{ mm} = 3,9946 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal disc head} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tinggi *head* dan *bottom* dapat dihitung dengan persamaan C.8

$$\text{OA} = t_d + b + \text{sf}$$

$$\text{AB} = \frac{\text{ID}}{2} - \text{icr} = \frac{47,6377}{2} - 5,5 = 18,3189 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BC} = r - \text{icr} = 90 - 5,5 = 84,5 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{\text{BC}^2 - \text{AB}^2} = 90 - \sqrt{84,5^2 - 18,3189^2} = 66,19 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OA} = t_d + b + \text{sf} = \frac{3}{16} + 66,19 + 2 = 16,0868 \text{ in} = 0,41 \text{ m} = 1,34 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan C.9.

$$t_k = \frac{7,4825 \text{ psi} \times 3,5190 \text{ ft}}{\cos 30^\circ ((17806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 7,4825)) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,6125 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,6125 \text{ mm} = 0,1422 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal *shell* ($\frac{5}{16}''$) lebih besar dari tebal *dish* ($\frac{3}{16}''$) dan tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}''$),

maka digunakan tebal *shell* ($\frac{5}{16}''$) sebagai tebal tangki.

$$H \text{ tangki total} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_{\text{konis}} + \text{OA}$$

$$= (5,9809 \text{ m} + 3,2771 \text{ m} + 0,41) \text{ m}$$

$$= 9,0216 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi tangki netralisasi (D-230) :

1. Volume tangki : 3332,8233 ft³
2. Dimensi : diameter shell = 13,0816 ft
3. Tinggi : 9,0216 m
4. Tebal Shell : 5/16 in
5. Tebal dishead : 5/16 in
6. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

18. Rotary Drum Filter II (H-240)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan Ca₂SO₄ yang keluar dari tangki netralisasi, sehingga untuk didapatkan larutan dengan komposisi : glukosa, xylosa, dan air.

Kondisi operasi :

$$T = 31,51^\circ\text{C}$$

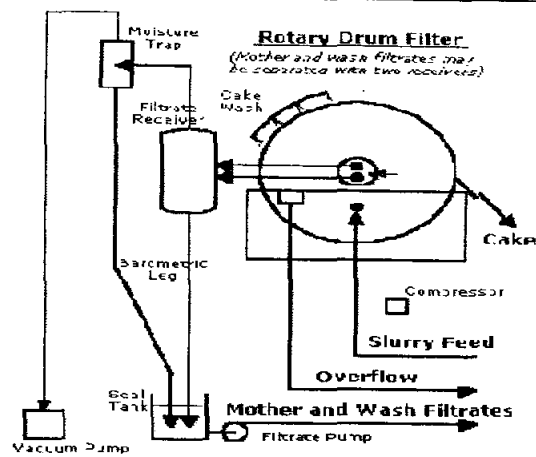
$$\Delta P = 0,5 \text{ atm}$$

Type : *Rotary Vaccum filter*

Jumlah : 1 buah

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk proses filtrasi kontinyu dan mampu menampung kapasitas besar.

Gambar :



Massa slurry = 233.865,1051 kg/hari

Massa filtrat = Glukosa + Xylosa + Air

= 24.369,12 kg + 28.790,49 kg + 56.383,0459

= 162.723,3425 kg/hari

Massa solid = selulosa + hemiselulosa + lignin

= 2.710,352 + 1.616,72 + 1.616,72

= 19.728,072 kg/hari

Menghitung densitas dan viscositas dari larutan filtrat.

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,2224	1540	1,444E-04	0,00037
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,2628	1540	1,706E-04	0,00037
Air	56.383,7543	0,5147	995,68	5,169E-04	0,00011
	109.543,3643			8,315E-04	

$$\rho_{\text{filtrate}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{8,315 \times 10^{-4}} = 1202,6458 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 75,0785 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$\mu_{\text{filtrat}} = 0,00751 \text{ kg/m.s} = 8,9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (viskositas dari filtrat tidak mempengaruhi viskositas dari slurry karena fraksinya kecil)

$$\text{Volume filtrat} = \frac{109.543,3643 \text{ kg}}{1202,6458 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 91,0853 \text{ m}^3$$

Menghitung densitas dari padatan

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$
Ca(SO) ₄	15.596,5199	0,2909	2730	1,0655E-04
Air	37.588,6973	0,7012	995,68	7,0424E-04
Ca(OH) ₂	424,0906	0,0079	2320	3,4052E-06
	53.609,3078			8,1419E-04

$$\text{Densitas padatan} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{1}{8,1419 \times 10^{-4}} = 1.228,2145 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume padatan} = \frac{53.609,3078}{1.228,2145} = 43,6482 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi padatan} = \frac{53.609,3078}{91,0853 + 43,6482} = 397,8915 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ filtrat}$$

Data rotary filter :

$$\alpha = 1,6 \times 10^{10} \text{ m/kg}$$

$$\text{Porosifitas cake } (e) = 0,7$$

$$\text{Hambatan } (R_f) = 1 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan normal peripheral} = 1 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\text{Bagian drum yang tercelup } (f) = 0,33$$

$$\text{Ketebalan cake} = 1 \text{ cm} = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan cake} = \frac{C}{\rho_s (1 - e)} \times \frac{V_f}{A}$$

$$0,01 = \frac{397,8915}{1.228,2145(1 - 0,7)} \times \frac{V_f}{A}$$

$$\frac{V_f}{A} = 1,0798 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2$$

$$\text{Cairan pencuci} = \text{Ketebalan cake} \times e$$

$$= 0,01 \text{ m} \times 0,7$$

$$= 0,07$$

$$Q = \frac{397,8915 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}}{3600 \text{ detik} / \text{jam}} = 0,1105 \text{ m}^3 \text{ filtrat/detik}$$

$$Q = \frac{A \Delta P}{\mu(R_f + \alpha CV / A)}$$
$$0,1105 = \frac{A \times 50.662,5}{5,46 \times 10^{-5} (10^7 + 1,6 \times 10^7 \times 397,8915 \times 1,0798)}$$
$$= 6,1982 \text{ m}^2$$

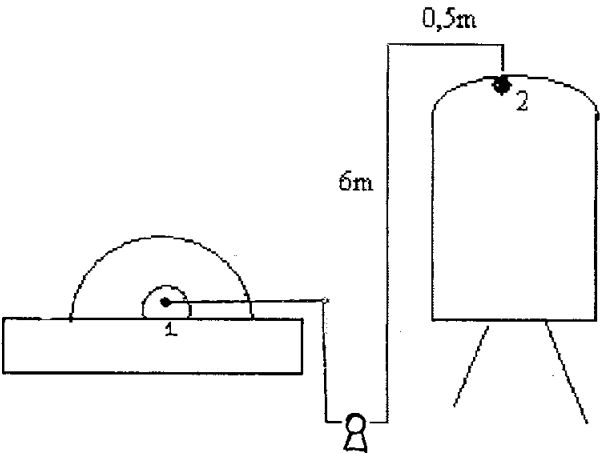
Untuk diameter dari rotary filter = 1 m.

Panjang dari rotary filter = $\frac{A}{\pi D} = \frac{6,1982}{\pi \times 1} = 1,9729 \text{ m}$

19. Pompa (L-241)

Fungsi : Memompa filtrate dari *Rotary Drum Filter* ke *holding tank* III

Type : Vacuum Pump



Perhitungan :

Bahan yang dipompa :

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,2224	1540	1,444E-04	0,00037
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,2628	1540	1,706E-04	0,00037
Air	56.383,7543	0,5147	995,68	5,169E-04	0,00011
	109.543,3643			8,315E-04	

$$\rho_{\text{slurry}} = \frac{1}{8,928 \times 10^{-4}} = 1113,3253 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan Slurry} &= 31.540,5672 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 0,8179 \text{ lb/s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Viskositas slurry } (\mu) = 20 \text{ cps}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric } (q_f) = 0,8179 \text{ lb/s} / 69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0,01176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i,\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ p. 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \cdot (0,01176)^{0,45} \cdot (69,5024)^{0,13} = 0,9169 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal 1 in sch. 80 :

$$\text{ID} = 0,9169 \text{ in} = 0,0764 \text{ ft (Kern, table 11)}$$

$$\text{Flow area (a)} = 0,055 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{0,01176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,055 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2139 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot \text{ID}}{\mu} = \frac{69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,2139 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,0764 \text{ ft}}{17,56 \cdot 7197 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 1159,5472$$

(aliran laminar)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

4. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, h_c .

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 0,5$ (laminar flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,2139^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2\text{)}} \right) = 0,00078 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

8. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,00015$ ft

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00015/0,0764 = 0,002727$$

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 50,8564 ft

$$F = \frac{50,8564}{N_{re}} = \frac{50,8564}{1159,5472} = 0.01379$$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g_c}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0.01379 \times \frac{50,8564}{0.0764} \times \frac{0,2139^2}{2 \times 32.174} = 0,0082 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

9. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90 °, 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1.0,75 + 1.6 + 1.0,17 = 6,92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c}$$

$$H_f = 6.92 \times \left(\frac{0,2139^2}{2.32,174} \right) = 0.0049 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

7. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,239^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0.00071 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 7,35 \text{ psia} = 88,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 88,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,00078 + 0,0082 + 0,0049 + 0,00071 \\ = 0,0146 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{0,2139^2}{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 32,174 \text{ ft/lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2} (14,9095 - 0) \text{ ft} + \frac{88,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{69,5024 \text{ lb/ft}^3} + \\ 0,0146 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 16,1945 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 20 \% \quad [21]$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad [13]$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{14,9211 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbm} \times 0,8179 \text{ lbm} / \text{s}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0,1204 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \% \quad [21]$$

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor} = \frac{0,1204}{0,8} = 0,1387 \text{ Hp} = 0,15 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-241) :

1. Type : Vacuum pump
2. Rate volumetrik : $0,01176794 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$
3. Ukuran pipa : 1 in sch 80
4. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
5. Efisiensi motor : 80%
6. Power motor : 0,15 Hp / buah
7. Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
8. Jumlah : 1 buah

20. Holding Tank III (F-250)

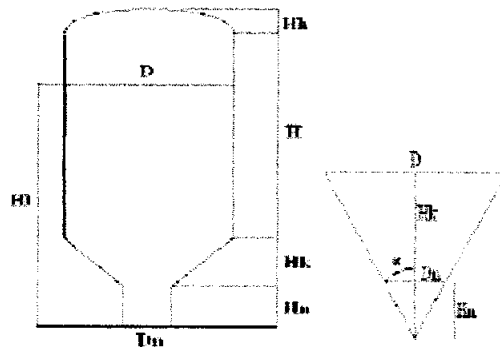
Fungsi : menampung filtrat yang keluar dari *rotary vaccum filter II* sebelum masuk ke tangki starter dan fermentor

Tipe : silinder dengan tutup atas *torispherical* dan tutup bawah konis.

Dasar pemilihan : tutup *torispherical* memiliki harga yang lebih murah. Tutup konis memudahkan proses keluarnya filtrat

Perhitungan:

Volume Tangki



Keterangan:

D = diameter kecil

H = tinggi *shell*

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

HI = tinggi padatan

Hh = tinggi *head*

Dn = diameter nozzle

T operasi = 101,6°C

Direncanakan waktu tinggal 60 menit

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,2224	1540	1,444E-04	0,00037
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,2628	1540	1,706E-04	0,00037
Air	56.383,7543	0,5147	995,68	5,169E-04	0,00011
	109.543,3643			8,315E-04	0,00751

$$\rho_{\text{filtrate}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{8,315 \times 10^{-4}} = 1202,6458 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 75,0785 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$\mu_{\text{filtrat}} = 0,00751 \text{ kg/m.s} = 8,9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (viskositas dari filtrat tidak mempengaruhi viskositas dari *slurry* karena fraksinya kecil)

Kapasitas tangki = 36.514,4547 kg/shift

$$\text{Volume filtrat} = \frac{36.514,4547 \text{ kg}}{1202,6458 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 30,3617 \text{ m}^3 =$$

Asumsi volume *slurry* = 80% dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times 30,3617 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 37,9522 \text{ m}^3 = 1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Ditetapkan:

- Bahan konstruksi *cooker* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
- *Allowable stress value* dari SA-240 adalah 17.806,0833 psi [40], p.342
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah 3 mm [28], P.556
- Las yang digunakan : *double welded butt joint*, efisiensi 0,85 [40], p.46
- $H_{shell}/D_{shell} = 1,5/1$

$$\text{Diameter nozzle (Dn)} = 8 \text{ inc} \approx 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

Ditetapkan: sudut konis = 60°C

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 1,5 D_{shell} \\ &= 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times HK \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - Dn^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume disc head} &= 0,000049 \times D_{shell}^3 \text{ (D dalam in)} \\ &= 0,0847 \times D_{shell}^3 \text{ (D dalam ft)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_{shell} + V_{konis}$$

$$1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 D_{shell}^3 - 0,0672 + 0,0847 D_{shell}^3$$

$$1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4888 D_{shell}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 9,6558 \text{ ft} = 2,9431 \text{ m} = 115,8717 \text{ in}$$

$$r_{\text{shell}} = 4,8279 \text{ ft} = 1,4715 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 D = (1,5 \times 9,6558) \text{ ft} = 14,4837 \text{ ft} = 4,4146 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{9,6558 - 0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 7,7847 \text{ ft} = 2,3728 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{slurry dalam konis}} = H_{\text{konis}} = 7,7847 \text{ ft} = 2,3728 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{nozzle}} = \frac{D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 0,5774 \text{ ft} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume slurry dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \times (9,6558^3 - 0,6667^3) \\ &= 204,0426 \text{ ft}^3 = 5,7778 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} = V_{\text{slurry}} - V_{\text{slurry dalam konis}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{solid dalam shell}} = (1072,2075 - 204,0426) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times (9,6558)^2 \times H_{\text{solid dalam shell}} = 868,1649 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} = 11,8559 \text{ ft} = 6,8589 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{slurry dalam tangki}} &= H_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} + H_{\text{slurry dalam konis}} \\ &= (11,8559 + 7,7847) \text{ ft} \\ &= 19,6406 \text{ ft} = 5,9865 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal Shell dan Konis

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = p \frac{H}{144} = \frac{75,0785 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 19,6406 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,2402 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 10,2402 \text{ psi} = 12,2882 \text{ psi}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.4 maka

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c \\ &= \frac{12,2882 \text{ psi} \times 6,9751 \text{ ft}}{[(17.806,0833 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 12,2882 \text{ psi})] \times 3,2808 \text{ ft/m}} + 3 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0035 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,0035 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 115,8717 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) = 116,2467 \text{ in} = 117 \text{ in}$$

(distandarisasi dari [40], 91) untuk OD = 117 in maka t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{3}{8}$ in,

maka tebal *shell* yang digunakan adalah $\frac{3}{8}$ in

Tebal *disc head* (t_d) dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut:

OD = 117 in, sehingga dari [40] hal 91, didapatkan data $r = 114 \text{ in}$ dan $n_{icr} = 7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$, dan berdasarkan hal 93 didapatkan $sf = 4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.10 maka:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{n_{icr}}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{114 \text{ in}}{7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}}} \right) = 1,7246$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = p \frac{H}{144} = \frac{75,8859 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3 \times 19,6406 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,3503 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 10,3503 \text{ psi} = 12,4203 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_d = \frac{12,4203 \text{ psi} \times 114 \text{ in} \times 1,76}{(2 \times 17.806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 12,4203)} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,1176 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ mm} = (0,1176 + 3) \text{ mm} = 3,1176 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal disc head} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tinggi *head* dan *bottom* dapat dihitung dengan persamaan C.8

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - n_{icr} = \frac{115,8717}{2} - 7 \frac{1}{2} = 50,4358 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - n_{icr} = 114 - 7 \frac{1}{2} = 106,5 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 114 - \sqrt{106,5^2 - 50,4358^2} = 20,1997 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} + 20,1997 + 4 \frac{1}{2} = 24,8872 \text{ in} = 0,6321 \text{ m}$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan C.9.

$t_k =$

$$\frac{12,4203 \text{ psi} \times 3,5190 \text{ ft}}{\cos 30^\circ ((17.806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 12,4203)) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,6125 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,6125 \text{ mm} = 0,1422 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal *shell* ($\frac{3}{8}''$) lebih besar dari tebal *dish* ($\frac{3}{16}''$) dan tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}''$),

maka digunakan tebal *shell* ($\frac{3}{8}''$) sebagai tebal tangki.

$$H \text{ tangki total} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_{\text{konis}} + \text{OA}$$

$$= (4,4146 + 2,3728 + 0,6321) \text{ m}$$

$$= 7,4195 \text{ m}$$

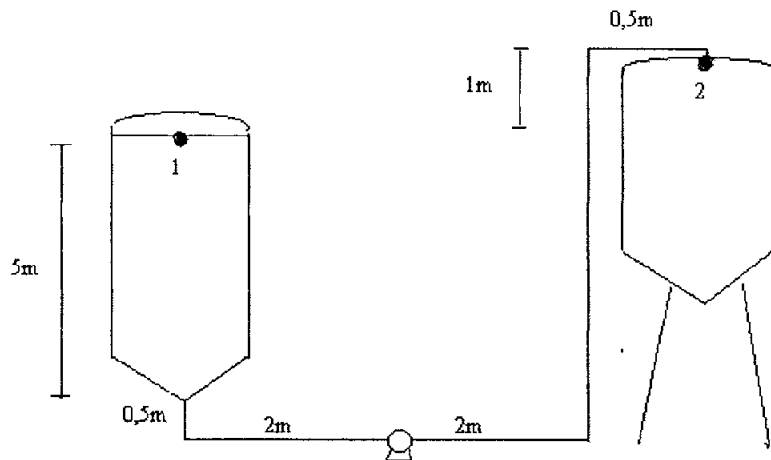
Spesifikasi Holding Tank III (F-250)

1. Type : Tangki vertical dengan tutup atas dishead & bawah konis
2. Volume tangki : 1340,2624 ft³
3. Dimensi : diameter shell = 9,6558 ft
4. Tinggi = 7,4195 m
5. Tebal Shell = 5/16 in
6. Tebal dishead = 5/16 in
7. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel
8. Jumlah : 1 buah

21. POMPA (L-311) :

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari *holding tank III* ke fermentor dan tangki starter

Type : Centrifugal pump



Perhitungan :

Bahan yang dipompa :

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho^i}$	μ (kg/ms)
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,2224	1540	1,4442E-4	0,00037
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,2628	1540	1,7064E-4	0,00037
Air	56.383,0459	0,5147	995,68	5,1693E-4	0,00011
	109.542,6559			8,3199E-4	8,5E-4

$$\rho_{\text{slurry}} = \frac{1}{8,3199 \times 10^{-4}} = 1201,9375 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 75,0343 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan Slurry} &= 109.542,6559 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 1,2678 \text{ lb/s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Viskositas slurry } (\mu) = 8,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s} = 5,7117 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric } (q_f) = 1,2678 \text{ lb/s} / 75,0343 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0,01689 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i,\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{ p. 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \cdot (0,01689)^{0,45} \cdot (75,0343)^{0,13} = 1,0898 \text{ in} = 0,0908 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal 1 in sch. 40 :

$$\text{Flow area } (a) = 0,0776 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{0,01689 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0776 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2175 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot ID}{\mu} = \frac{75,0343 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,2175 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,0908 \text{ ft}}{5,7117 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 31134,8706$$

(aliran turbulen)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

1. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, h_c .

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 1$ (turbulen flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,2175^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2\text{)}} \right) = 0,0004 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00015/0,0908 = 0,00165$$

Dari Fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 49,212 ft

Dari Fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh : $f = 0,0053$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g_c}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0,0053 \times \frac{49,212}{0,0908} \times \frac{0,2175^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 0,0084 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

3. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90°, 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1,075 + 1,6 + 1,017 = 6,92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

$$H_f = 6.92 \times \left(\frac{0.2175^2}{2.32,174} \right) = 0.00508 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

4. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0.2175^2}{2.32,174} \right) = 0.00073 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0.0004 + 0.00026 + 0.00508 + 0.00073 \\ = 0.0065 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{0.2175^2}{2.1.32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} (3,2808 - 0) \text{ ft} + 0.0065 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 3,2880 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

Effisiensi pompa (η) = 20 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig.14-37, p.520)

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 3.3-2})$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{3,2880 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 1.2678 \text{ lbm/s}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{\text{ft.lbf/s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0,2264 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig.14-38, p.521)

Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor = $\frac{0,2264}{0,8} = 0,2831 \text{ Hp} = 0,3 \text{ Hp}$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-311):

1. Rate volumetrik : 0,01689 ft³/s
2. Ukuran pipa : 1 in sch 40
3. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
4. Efisiensi motor : 80%
5. Power motor : 0,3 Hp / buah
6. Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

22. Tangki Starter (R-320)

- Fungsi : Mengembangbiakkan yeast
- Tipe : Silinder tegak berpengaduk dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk torispherical dished head yang dilengkapi dengan sparger dan jaket pendingin
- Dasar pemilihan : Untuk bahan dasar lebih murah dan cocok dalam pengembangbiakan yeast.
- Kondisi operasi : T = 25 °C, P = 1 atm
- Waktu operasi : 5 jam
- Kapasitas : 20.359,8296 kg/hari = 5089,9574 kg/6jam = 11.197,906 lb/6jam
- Densitas : 54,789 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

➤ *Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki*

$$\text{Volume larutan} = \frac{11.197,906 \text{ lb/jam}}{54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 204,3824 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi: Volume ruang kosong = 20 % Volume larutan

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 204,3824 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 245,2588 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$Di_{opt} = 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peter \& Timmerhaus p.496,4}^{ed})$$

$$= 3,9 \left(\frac{245,2588}{3600} \right)^{0,45} (54,789)^{0,13}$$

$$= 1,9592 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Sudut puncak } (2.\alpha) = 60 \longrightarrow \alpha = 30^0$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x H_s = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x 1,5 D = \frac{\pi}{4} x D^3 x 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid dalam konis} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x H_t \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D_n^2 x H_n \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x \frac{D}{2x \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x \frac{\pi}{4} x D_n^2 x \frac{D_n}{2x \tan \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi x D^3}{24 \tan \alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi x D_n^3}{24 \tan \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume dish} = 0,000049 \text{ ID}^3$$

$$\text{Vol liquid dalam Impregnator} = \text{vol liquid dalam shell} + \text{vol liquid dalam konis} + \text{vol}$$

Dish

$$204,3824 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) + 0,000049 x \text{ID}^3$$

$$204,3824 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^0} (D^3 - 1,9592^3) + 0,000049 \text{ ID}^3$$

$$204,3824 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7854 D^3 + 0,2267 D^3 - 1,7050 + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$204,3824 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,0121 D^3 - 1,7050$$

$$D^3 = 203,6235 \quad D = 5,8831 \text{ ft} = 70,5979 \text{ in}$$

$$H_L = D = 5,8831 \text{ ft} = 70,5979 \text{ in}$$

Diasumsikan ruang kosong dalam tangki 20 % sehingga :

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dalam tangki (H)} = H_L + H_C$$

$$= H_L + \left(\frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right)$$

$$= 5,8831 + \left(\frac{5,8831}{2\lg 30^0} - \frac{1,9592}{2\lg 30^0} \right)$$

$$= 9,2813 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{tangki}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = (\rho \cdot H / 144) \text{ psi}$$

$$= \frac{54,789 \times 9,2813}{144} = 3,5313 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 3,5313 = 4,2376 \text{ psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan : Stainless steel SA-283 Grade C (Brownell & Young hal 251)

Dari Brownell & Young, 1959, App. D, p.342 diperoleh :

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

➤ Perhitungan Tebal Shell

$$P_{\text{tangki}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = (\rho \cdot H / 144) \text{ psi}$$

$$= \frac{54,789 \times 9,2813}{144} = 3,5313 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 3,5313 = 4,2376 \text{ psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan : SA-167 grade 3 Tipe 304

$$f_{\text{allow}} = 18750 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{B \& Y, App. D})$$

Tipe sambungan double-welded butt joint :

$$E = 0,8 \quad (\text{B \& Y, Tabel 13.2})$$

faktor korosi (C) = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot ID}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers. 13.1})$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{4,2376 \times 70,5979}{2((18.750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 4,2376))} + 1/8 = 0,134 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

➤ Perhitungan Tebal dish

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_{\text{shell}}) = 70,5979 + (2 \times \frac{3}{8}) = 71,3479 \text{ in}$$

$$rc \text{ (radius of dish)} = ID = 70,5979 \text{ in}$$

$$icr \text{ (inside-corner radius)} = 6 \% \times rc = 0,06 \times 70,5979 \text{ in} = 4,2808 \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{70,5979}{4,2808}} \right) = 2,5153 \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers. 7.76})$$

$$a \text{ (inside radius)} = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{70,5979}{2} = 35,2989 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = rc - icr = (70,5979 - 4,2808) \text{ in} = 66,3171 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr = (35,2989 - 4,2808) \text{ in} = 31,0182 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b \text{ (depth of dish (inside))} &= rc - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ &= 70,5979 - \sqrt{(66,3171)^2 - (31,0182)^2} = 11,9819 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P \cdot rc \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 7.77})$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{4,2376 \times 70,5979 \times 2,5153}{(2 \times 18.750 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 4,2376)} + 1/8 = 0,15 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Maka dipakai tebal tutup atas dan bawah = $1/4$ in

Dipilih *straight-flange* (sf) = 2 in (B & Y, Tabel 5.8)

$$\text{Tinggi dish} = OA = t + b + sf = 1/4 + 11,9819 + 2$$

$$= 14,2319 \text{ in} = 1,1859 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi tangki keseluruhan = tinggi shell + (2 x tinggi dish)

$$= 9,2813 + (2 \times 1,1859)$$

$$= 11,6531 \text{ ft}$$

➤ Perhitungan pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk = flat six-blade turbine

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{sg \cdot H}{Dt} = \frac{0,8055 \times 11,6531}{5,8831} = 1,5955 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\left(\frac{Da}{Dt} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \quad Da = \frac{5,8831}{3} = 1,9610 \text{ ft} = 23,5326 \text{ in}$$

$$\left(\frac{J}{Dt} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \quad J = \frac{5,8831}{12} = 0,4903 \text{ ft} = 19,3015 \text{ in}$$

$$\left(\frac{E}{Dt} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \quad E = \frac{5,8831}{3} = 1,9610 \text{ ft} = 23,5326 \text{ in}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{Da} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \quad W = \frac{1,9610}{5} = 0,3922 \text{ ft} = 4,7064 \text{ in}$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{Da}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \quad L = \frac{1,9610}{4} = 0,4902 \text{ ft} = 5,8831 \text{ in}$$

(McCabe, 5th ed, p.243)

dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = panjang blade

W = lebar blade

E = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = lebar baffle

Kecepatan agitator antara 20-150 rpm (McCabe, 5th ed, p.238), diambil 100 rpm

Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/mnt

(MV. Joshi, p. 389)

$$= \pi \cdot Da \cdot 100 = \pi \cdot 1,9610 \cdot 100 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, p. 158})$$

$$= 193,773 \text{ m/mnt (memenuhi)}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \cdot Da^2 \cdot \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, pers. 3.4-1})$$

dimana : Da = diameter impeller, ft

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

ρ = densitas campuran, lb/ft³

μ = viskositas campuran, lb/ft.s

$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 9,1757 \text{ cps} = 6,1658 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (Perry, 1950, p. 3-240)

$N_p = 5$ (Geankoplis, 4th ed, fig. 3.4-4, p.155)

$N_{Re} > 10^4$ berarti aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\left(\frac{100}{60}\right) \text{ rps} \times (1,961)^2 \text{ ft}^2 \times 54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{6,1658 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 56.951,8554 \quad (\text{turbulen})$$

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk :

$$P = \frac{N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, pers. 3.4-2})$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 54,789 \times \left(\frac{100}{60}\right)^3 \times (1,961)^5}{32,174} = \frac{1143,1218 \text{ lb.ft/s}}{550 \text{ Hp/ lb.ft/s}} = 2,0784 \text{ Hp}$$

Total Power yang dibutuhkan = $2 \times 2,0784 \text{ Hp} = 4,1568 \text{ Hp}$

Transmission system losses dan gland losses = 20 % dan 10 %.

Power motor = $1,3 \times 4,1568 \text{ Hp} = 5,4038 \text{ Hp}$

➤ *Perhitungan Sparger*

Digunakan sparger berbentuk cincin (ring)

Ukuran gas-bubble = 2 – 6 mm (Ulrich, 1984, p.172)

$d_o = 3 - 6,5 \text{ mm}$ (Treybal, 1981, p.153)

Ditetapkan $d_o = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,0098 \text{ ft}$

$\mu_G = 1,1 \text{ cps} = 0,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (Geankoplis, 1993, fig. A.3-5, p.879)

$$Re_o = \frac{4xw_o}{\pi d_o x \mu_G} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, p.141})$$

$$= \frac{4 \times \frac{1,3305}{60} \text{ lb/s}}{\pi \times 0,0098 \text{ ft} \times 0,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 41.201,8082$$

$$dp = 0,0071 \cdot Re_o^{-0,05} = 0,0071 \cdot 41.201,8082^{-0,05} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, eq.6.5, p.141})$$

$$= 0,0042 \text{ m} = 0,0137 \text{ ft} = 4,2 \text{ mm (memenuhi)}$$

$$\sigma = 0,025 - 0,076 \text{ N/m} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, p.143})$$

Ditetapkan $0,05 \text{ N/m} = 0,11 \text{ lb/s}^2$

$$v_t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot g_c \cdot \sigma}{dp \cdot \rho} + \frac{g_c \cdot dp}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 32,174 \times 0,11}{0,0137 \times 540,789} + \frac{32,174 \times 0,0137}{2}} = 1,0842 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$D \text{ sparger} \leq D \text{ pengaduk} \quad (\text{Treybal, 1981, p.153})$$

Diambil : $D \text{ sparger} = 0,6168 \text{ ft} = 188,002 \text{ mm}$

Jarak antar lubang = $\pi \cdot (188,002)/50 = 11,81 \text{ mm}$

Panjang pipa (L) \approx keliling lingkaran

$$L = \pi \cdot D = \pi \cdot 0,6168 \text{ ft} = 1,9377 \text{ ft}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Jacket Pendingin*

Diambil : spasi jaket = 5 in

OD shell = ID shell + (2. tebal shell) = 71,3479 in

ID jaket = OD shell + spasi jaket

$$= 71,3479 \text{ in} + (2 \cdot 5) = 81,3479 \text{ in}$$

Diambil : tebal jaket = tebal dish = $\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$

$$OD \text{ jaket} = ID \text{ jaket} + 2 \text{ (tebal jaket)}$$

$$= (81,3479 \text{ in} + (2 \cdot \frac{3}{8})) \text{ in} = 82,0979 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 1,9377 \text{ ft}$$

$$N = 100 \text{ rpm} \times 60 = 6000 \text{ rev/hr}$$

$$\rho = 54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu = 6,1658 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s} = 22,1967 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$$

$$k = 0,356 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{.(}^\circ\text{F/ft)} \quad (\text{Kern,1965, tab.4, p.800})$$

$$c = 1,1 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Kern,1965, fig.2, p.804})$$

$$Re_j = \frac{L^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{(1,9377 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot 6.000 \text{ rev/hr} \cdot 54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{22,1967 \text{ lb/ft.hr}} = 54.886,2760$$

$$j = \frac{h_j \cdot D_j}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{-0,14} = 600 \quad (\text{Kern,1965, fig.20.2, p.718})$$

$$600 = \frac{h_j \cdot 1,8504}{0,356} \cdot \left(\frac{1,1 \cdot 22,1967}{0,356} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot (1)^{-0,14}$$

$$h_j = 956,4801 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$hoi = \frac{h_j \cdot ID}{OD} = \frac{956,4801 \times 1,8504}{1,8921} = 935,400 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Uc = \frac{h_j \cdot hoi}{h_j + hoi} = \frac{956,4801 \times 935,400}{956,4801 + 935,400} = 472,911 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Rd = 0,005 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$hd = 1/Rd = 1/0,005 = 200$$

$$Ud = \frac{Uc \cdot hd}{Uc + hd} = \frac{472,911 \times 200}{472,911 + 200} = 140,556 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Q \text{ yang diserap air pendingin} = 303987,3294 \text{ KJ/hari} = 288.123,2626 \text{ btu/hari}$$

$$A' = \frac{Q}{Ud \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{288.123,2626}{140,556 \times 37,4} = 55,0274 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : tinggi jaket} = \text{tinggi liquid} = 9,2813 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = \pi \times Dj \times z + \pi/4 \times Dj^2 = \pi \times 2,7254 \times 9,2813 + \pi/4 \times (2,7254)^2 \\ = 85,3012 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena $A' \leq A$, maka asumsi tinggi jaket diatas sudah benar.

Jadi, tinggi jaket = 9,2813 ft

Spesifikasi Tangki Starter (R-320) :

1. Kapasitas : 1834,7810 gal
2. Dimensi Bejana :
 - Diameter : 5,8831
 - Tinggi : 9,2813 ft
 - Tebal Shell : $\frac{3}{8}$ in
 - Tebal Tutup atas : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
 - Tebal Tutup bawah : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
3. Pengaduk :
 - Jenis : flat six-blade turbine
 - Kecepatan : 100 rpm
 - Power : 5,4038 Hp
 - Jumlah : 2
 - Panjang blade : 0,4902 ft
 - Lebar blade : 1,9610 ft
4. Sparger :
 - Kecepatan : 1,0842 ft/s
 - Diameter lubang : 3 mm
 - Panjang : 1,9377 ft
5. Baffle :
 - Jumlah : 2
 - Lebar : 0,4903 ft
6. Jaket Pendingin :
 - Tinggi : 9,2813 ft
 - Tebal : $\frac{3}{8}$ in
 - Luas : 55,0274 ft²
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

23. POMPA (L-321)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki starter ke Centrifuge

Type : Centrifugal pump

Perhitungan :

Bahan yang dipompa :

$$\rho_{\text{filtrate}} = 54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume larutan} &= \frac{11.197,906 \text{ lb/jam}}{54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 204,3824 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa alir} = 0,2686 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$\text{Viskositas slurry } (\mu) = 8,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s} = 5,7117 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric } (q_f) = 0,2686 \text{ lb/s} / 54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0,0049 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{f,\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ p. 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \cdot (0,0049)^{0,45} \cdot (54,789)^{0,13} = 0.5994 \text{ in} = 0.0499 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal 1/2 in sch. 40 :

$$\text{Flow area } (a) = 0,0235 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{0,0049 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0235 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2085 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot \text{ID}}{\mu} = \frac{54,789 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,2085 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,0499 \text{ ft}}{5,7117 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 11.991,574$$

(aliran turbulen)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

1. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, hc.

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 1$ (turbulen flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,2085^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2\text{)}} \right) = 0.0004 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\varepsilon / D = 0,00015 / 0,0499 = 0.0030$$

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 16 ft

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh : $f = 0,0058$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g_c}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0.0058 \times \frac{16}{0.0672} \times \frac{0,2085^2}{2 \times 32.174} = 0.0050 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

3. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90°, 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1 \cdot 0,75 + 1 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 0,17 = 6,92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

$$H_f = 6.92 \times \left(\frac{0,2085^2}{2.32,174} \right) = 0.0046 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

4. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0,2085^2}{2.32,174} \right) = 0.0007 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,0004 + 0,00068 + 0,0053 + 0,00077$$

$$= 0,0072 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{0,2085^2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} (9,2813 - 0) \text{ ft} + 0,0065 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 9,2911 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

Effisiensi pompa (η) = 20 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig. 14-37, p.520)

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 3.3-2})$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{9,2911 \text{ ft.lbf / lbm} \times 0,5184 \text{ lbm / s}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{\text{ft.lbf / s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0,1718 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig. 14-38, p.521)

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor} = \frac{0,1718}{0,8} = 0,2147 \text{ Hp} = 0,25 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-321) :

1. Rate volumetrik : 0,5184 lb/s
2. Ukuran pipa : 1/2 in sch 40
3. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
4. Efisiensi motor : 80%
5. Power motor : 0,25 Hp / buah
6. Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
7. Jumlah : 2 buah

24. Centrifuge (H-330;331)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan padatan yeast, sehingga dapat dipisahkan dari larutannya.

Memisahkan yeast yang keluar dari tangki starter, dan yeast yang keluar dari tanki fermentasi untuk digunakan kembali.

Tipe : *Disk centrifuge*

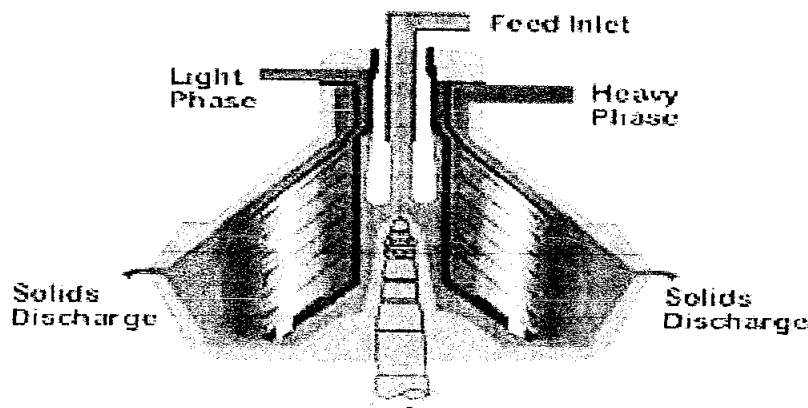
Dasar pemilihan : Alat ini cocok untuk proses filtrasi dan dapat memisahkan dengan baik padatan dari suatu slurry.

Kapasitas : 754.801,8755 kg/hari = 31.450,0782 kg/jam

ρ cake(yeast) = 54,789 lb/ft³

Jumlah alat : 2 buah

Gambar :



Menghitung densitas filtrate :

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)	$(X_i \cdot \mu^{1/3})$
Xilosa	18.786,0188	0,0248	1540	1,6103E-05	0,00037	0,08381
Air	474.363,1887	0,6285	995,68	6,3122E-04	0,00011	0,08848
Etanol	79.753,1190	0,1056	920,7	1,1469E-04		
Xilitol	181.899,5490	0,2409	1500	1,6060E-4		
	754.801,8755			9,2261E04		

$$\rho_{\text{filtrate}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{9,2261 \times 10^{-4}} = 1083,8781 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume filtrat} = \frac{31.450,0782 \text{ kg}}{1.083,8781 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 29,01625 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 127,7537 \text{ gal/menit}$$

Dari perry^{6th} ed, kecepatan maksimum untuk *disk centrifuge* adalah 200 gal/menit, maka cukup digunakan 1 *centrifuge*.

Spesifikasi (H-330;331) :

Type : *Disk Centrifuge*
 Bahan : Stainless steel
 Jumlah : 1
 Diameter mangkok: 24 in
 Kecepatan : 6550 rpm
 Dimensi : 1475 x 894 x 1532 mm
 Power : 11,1855 Hp

http://www.alibaba.com/productgs/207710/Dairy_Centrifuge_Separator.html

25. Tangki Fermentor (R-310)

Fungsi : Melarutkan Glukosa, Xylosa, Yeast Extract
 Tipe : Silinder tegak berpengaduk dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk torispherical dished head yang dilengkapi dengan sparger dan jaket pendingin
 Dasar pemilihan : Untuk bahan dasar lebih murah dan cocok dalam pengembangbiakan yeast.
 Kondisi operasi : $T = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1\text{ atm}$
 Kapasitas : $99.055,9095\text{ kg/hari} = 33018,6365\text{ kg/shift} = 14.977,1553\text{ lb/jam}$
 Jumlah tangki : 3 buah

Perhitungan :

➤ *Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki*

$$\rho_{\text{larutan}} = 68,9655\text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume larutan} &= \frac{14.977,1553\text{ lb/jam}}{68,9655\text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 217,1688\text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: Volume ruang kosong = 20 % Volume larutan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan} \\ &= 1,2 \times 217,1688\text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$= 260,6026 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{H}{D} = 1,5 \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984, p. 433})$$

Volume tangki = (2 x volume torispherical dished head) + volume shell

$$260,6026 \text{ ft}^3 = (2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times D^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^3 \right)$$

$$260,6026 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,7977 \cdot 10^{-4} \times D^3$$

$$D = 69,3965 \text{ in} = 5,7829 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 1,5 \times 5,7829 \text{ ft} = 8,6744 \text{ ft}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal Shell*

Volume larutan (Vliq) = V tutup bawah + V shell

$$V_{liq} = 0,000049 \times D^3 + \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{D^2}{12^2} \times H_{liq}$$

$$217,1688 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,000049 \times (69,3965)^3 + \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{(69,3965)^2}{12^2} \times H_{liq}$$

$$H_{liq} = 7,6444 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{hidrostatis} = \frac{\rho \cdot H}{144} = \frac{68,9655 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 7,6444 \text{ ft}}{144} = 3,6611 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{operasi} = 3,6611 + 14,7 = 18,3611 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{design} = 1,2 \cdot P_{operasi} = 22,0332 \text{ psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan : SA-167 grade 3 Tipe 304

$$f_{allow} = 18750 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{B \& Y, App. D})$$

Tipe sambungan double-welded butt joint :

$$E = 0,8 \quad (\text{B \& Y, Tabel 13.2})$$

faktor korosi (C) = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$t_{shell} = \frac{P \cdot ID}{2 (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers. 13.1})$$

$$t_{shell} = \frac{22,0332 \times 69,3965}{2 ((18.750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 22,0332))} + 1/8 = 0,1759 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal dish*

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_{shell}) = 69,3965 + (2 \times \frac{3}{16}) = 69,7715 \text{ in}$$

rc (radius of dish) = ID = 69,3965 in

icr (inside-corner radius) = 6 % x rc = 0,06 x 69,3965 in = 4,1863 in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{69,3965}{4,1863}} \right) = 1,7678 \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers. 7.76})$$

$$a \text{ (inside radius)} = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{69,3965}{2} = 34,6983 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = rc - icr = (69,3965 - 4,1863) \text{ in} = 65,2102 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr = (34,6983 - 4,1863) \text{ in} = 30,5119 \text{ in}$$

$$b \text{ (depth of dish (inside))} = rc - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$

$$= 69,3965 - \sqrt{(65,2102)^2 - (30,5119)^2} = 11,7649 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P \cdot rc \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 7.77})$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{22,0332 \times 69,3965 \times 1,7678}{(2 \times 18.750 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 22,0332)} + 1/8 = 0,2151 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Maka dipakai tebal tutup atas dan bawah = $\frac{1}{4}$ in

Dipilih *straight-flange* (sf) = 2 in (B & Y, Tabel 5.8)

$$\text{Tinggi dish} = OA = t + b + sf = \frac{1}{4} + 11,7649 + 2$$

$$= 14,0149 \text{ in} = 1,1678 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi tangki keseluruhan = tinggi shell + (2 x tinggi dish)

$$= 8,8674 + (2 \times 1,1678)$$

$$= 11,203 \text{ ft}$$

➤ Perhitungan pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk = flat six-blade turbine

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{sg \cdot H}{Dt} = \frac{0,8055 \times 8,8674 \text{ ft}}{5,7829} = 1,2351 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\left(\frac{Da}{Dt} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \quad Da = \frac{5,7829}{3} = 1,9276 \text{ ft}$$

$$\left(\frac{J}{Dt} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \quad J = \frac{5,7829}{12} = 0,4819 \text{ ft}$$

$$\left(\frac{E}{Dt}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \quad E = \frac{5,7829}{3} = 1,9276 \text{ ft}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{Da}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \quad W = \frac{1,9276}{5} = 0,3855 \text{ ft}$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{Da}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \quad L = \frac{1,9276}{4} = 0,4819 \text{ ft}$$

(McCabe, 5th ed, p.243)

dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk
 Dt = diameter tangki
 L = panjang blade
 W = lebar blade
 E = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk
 J = lebar baffle

Kecepatan agitator antara 20-150 rpm (McCabe, 5th ed, p.238), diambil 100 rpm

Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/mnt

(MV. Joshi, p. 389)

$$= \pi \cdot Da \cdot 100 = \pi \cdot 1,9276 \cdot 100 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, p. 158})$$

$$= 282,2393 \text{ m/mnt (memenuhi)}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \cdot Da^2 \cdot \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, pers. 3.4-1})$$

dimana : Da = diameter impeller, ft

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

ρ = densitas campuran, lb/ft³

μ = viskositas campuran, lb/ft.s

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 9,1757 \text{ cps} = 6,1658 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s} \quad (\text{Perry, 1950, p. 3-240})$$

$$Np = 5 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, fig. 3.4-4, p.155})$$

$N_{Re} > 10^4$ berarti aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\left(\frac{100}{60}\right) \text{rps} \times (1,9276)^2 \text{ft}^2 \times 68,9655 \text{lb/ft}^3}{6,1658 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{lb/ft.s}} = 69.266,7866$$

(turbulen)

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk :

$$P = \frac{Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 4th ed, pers. 3.4-2})$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 68,9655 \times \left(\frac{100}{60}\right)^3 \times (1,9276)^5}{32,174} = \frac{1320,4673 \text{ lb.ft/s}}{550 \text{ Hp/ lb.ft/s}} = 2,4 \text{ Hp}$$

Total Power yang dibutuhkan = $2 \times 2,4 \text{ Hp} = 4,8 \text{ Hp}$

Transmission system losses dan gland losses = 20 % dan 10 %.

Power motor = $1,3 \times 4,8 \text{ Hp} = 6,24 \text{ Hp} \approx 6,25 \text{ Hp}$

➤ Perhitungan Jaket Pendingin

Diambil : spasi jaket = 5 in

OD shell = ID shell + (2. tebal shell) = 69,7715 in

ID jaket = OD shell + spasi jaket

$$= 69,7715 + 5 = 74,7715 \text{ in} = 6,2308 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil : tebal jaket = tebal dish = $\frac{1}{4}$ in

OD jaket = ID jaket + 2 (tebal jaket)

$$= (74,7715 + (2. \frac{1}{4})) \text{ in} = 75,2715 \text{ in}$$

L = 1,8561 ft

N = 100 rpm \times 60 = 6000 rev/hr

ρ = 68,9655 lb/ft³

μ = $6,1658 \cdot 10^{-3}$ lb/ft.s = 22,1967 lb/ft.hr

k = 0,356 Btu/hr.ft².(°F/ft) (Kern,1965, tab.4, p.800)

c = 1,1 Btu/lb.°F (Kern,1965, fig.2, p.804)

$$Re_j = \frac{L^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{(1,8561 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot 6000 \text{ rev/hr} \cdot 68,9655 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{22,1967 \text{ lb/ft.hr}} = 64224,0174$$

$$j = \frac{h_j \cdot D_j}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{-1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{-0,14} = 600 \quad (\text{Kern,1965, fig.20.2, p.718})$$

$$600 = \frac{h_j \cdot 5,5683}{0,356} \cdot \left(\frac{1,1 \cdot 22,1967}{0,356}\right)^{-1/2} \cdot (1)^{-0,14}$$

$h_j = 417,6956 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

$$ho_i = \frac{h_j \cdot ID}{OD} = \frac{417,6956 \cdot 5,5683}{5,5996} = 415,9197 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_j \cdot h_{oi}}{h_j + h_{oi}} = \frac{417,6965 \cdot 415,9197}{417,6965 + 415,9197} = 288,4028 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = 0,005 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$h_d = 1/R_d = 1/0,005 = 200$$

$$U_d = \frac{U_c \cdot h_d}{U_c + h_d} = \frac{288,4028 \cdot 200}{288,4028 + 200} = 118,1003 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Q \text{ yang diserap air pendingin} = 49022881,81 \text{ kJ/hari} = 193.602,2668 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$A' = \frac{Q}{U_d \Delta T} = \frac{193.602,2668}{118,1003 \times 41} = 39,98301 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : tinggi jaket} = 1,5 \times \text{tinggi liquida} = 8,8674 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 13,3011 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = \pi \times D_j \times z + \pi/4 \times D_j^2 = \pi \times 6,2308 \times 13,3011 + \pi/4 \times (6,2308)^2 \\ = 290,8559 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena $A' \leq A$, maka asumsi tinggi jaket diatas sudah benar.

Jadi, tinggi jaket = 13,3011 ft

Spesifikasi Tangki Fermentor (R-310) :

1. Kapasitas : 33018,6365 kg/shift
2. Dimensi Bejana :
 - Diameter : 5,7829 ft
 - Tinggi : 11,2038 ft
 - Tebal Shell : $\frac{3}{16}$ in
 - Tebal Tutup atas : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
 - Tebal Tutup bawah : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
3. Pengaduk :
 - Jenis : flat six-blade turbine
 - Kecepatan : 100 rpm
 - Power : 6,25 HP
 - Jumlah : 2
 - Panjang blade : 0,4819 ft
 - Lebar blade : 0,3855 ft
4. Baffle :
 - Jumlah : 4
 - Lebar : 0,4819 ft

5. Jaket Pendingin :

Tinggi : 13,3011 ft

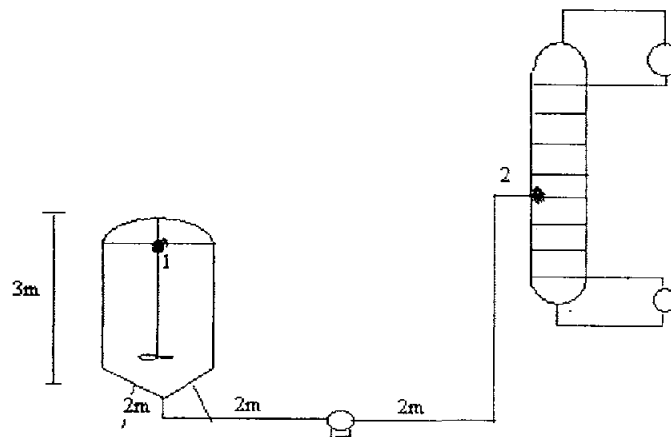
Tebal : $\frac{1}{4}$ inLuas : 377,6436 ft²

6. Jumlah : 1 buah

26. POMPA (L-341;342)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari holding tank IV ke Menara Distilasi

Type : Centrifugal pump



Perhitungan :

Bahan yang dipompa :

Kapasitas = 99.055,9095 kg/hari

Massa alir = 2,5688 lb/s

 $\rho_{\text{larutan}} = 68,9655 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ Viskositas slurry (μ) = $8,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s} = 5,7117 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ Rate volumetric (q_f) = $2,5688 \text{ lb/s} / 68,9655 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0,03725 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Menentukan diameter pipa :

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 \cdot q_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ p. 496})$$

$$= 3,9 \cdot (0,03725)^{0,45} \cdot (68,9655)^{0,13} = 1,5384 \text{ in} = 0,1282 \text{ ft}$$

Dipilih diameter nominal $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in sch. 80 :Flow area (a) = 0.1548 ft²

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{0,03725 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,1548 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2405 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot ID}{\mu} = \frac{68,9655 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot 0,2405 \text{ ft/s} \cdot 0,1282 \text{ ft}}{5,7117 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 2170,59$$

(aliran laminar)

Dari persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) - \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} - \Sigma F$$

(Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis 4th, hlm 75)

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi:

2. Losses karena sudden contraction tangki larutan ke pipa, h_c .

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

Dimana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Maka $A_1 \gg A_2$ sehingga A_2/A_1 diabaikan.

$\alpha = 0,5$ (laminar flow)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{0,2405^2 \text{ (ft/s)}^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174 \text{ (lb.ft/lbf.s}^2\text{)}} \right) = 0,00099 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

4. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00015/0,0499 = 0,0030$$

Dari fig. 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} diperoleh :

Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 29,5272 ft

$$f = \frac{16}{N_{Re}} = \frac{16}{2170,59} = 0,00737$$

$$F_t = 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 g_c}$$

$$F_t = 4 \times 0,0073 \times \frac{29,5272}{0,0672} \times \frac{2,5688^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 1,31571 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

5. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valfe, H_f .

Terdapat 1 elbow 90°, 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

Dari Geankoplis tabel 2.10-1 hal. 104 :

$$K_f = 1.075 + 1.6 + 1.017 = 6.92$$

$$H_f = K_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \alpha g c}$$

$$H_f = 6.92 \times \left(\frac{2,5688^2}{2.32,174} \right) = 0,0062 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm.}$$

5. Losses karena sudden enlargement pipa ke reactor, H_{ex}

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = Luas penampang pipa

A_2 = Luas penampang tangki penampung

Karena $A_1 \ll A_2$ maka A_1/A_2 diabaikan.

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \cdot \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g c} \right)$$

$$H_{ex} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{2,5688^2}{2 \cdot 32,174} \right) = 0,0009 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

$$P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia} = 176,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,00099 + 0,00331 + 0,0062 + 0,0009$$

$$= 0,0114 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g c} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g c} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = \frac{2,6588^2}{2.0,532,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ ft/lbf.s}^2} (9,2813 - 0) \text{ ft} + 0.0065 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_s = 7,6576 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

Effisiensi pompa (η) = 20 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig.14-37, p.520)

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 3.3-2})$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{7,6576 \text{ ft.lbf / lbm} \times 2,5688 \text{ lbm / s}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{\text{ft.lbf / s}}{\text{hp}}} = 0.1788 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus 4^{ed} fig. 14-38, p.521)

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan power motor} = \frac{0,1788}{0,8} = 0,2235 \text{ Hp} = 0,25 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi pompa (L-341;342) :

1. Rate volumetrik : 0,5184 lb/s
2. Ukuran pipa : $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in sch 80
3. Efisiensi pompa : 20%
4. Efisiensi motor : 80%
5. Power motor : 0,25 Hp / buah
6. Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

27. Holding Tank IV (F-341)

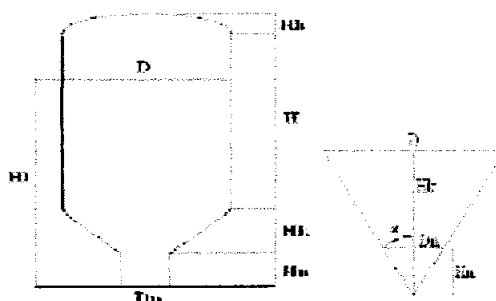
Fungsi : menampung filtrat yang keluar dari *centrifuge* sebelum masuk menara destilasi

Tipe : silinder dengan tutup atas *torispherical* dan tutup bawah konis.

Dasar pemilihan : tutup *torispherical* memiliki harga yang lebih murah. Tutup konis memudahkan proses keluarnya filtrat

Perhitungan:

Volume Tangki



Keterangan:

D = diameter kecil

H = tinggi shell

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

HI = tinggi padatan

Hh = tinggi head

Dn = diameter nozzle

T operasi = 101,6°C

Direncanakan waktu tinggal 60 menit

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/hari)	X_i	ρ (kg/m ³)	$\frac{X_i}{\rho_i}$	μ (kg/ms)
Glukosa	24.369,1200	0,2224	1540	1,444E-04	0,00037
Xylosa	28.790,4900	0,2628	1540	1,706E-04	0,00037
Air	56.383,7543	0,5147	995,68	5,169E-04	0,00011
	109.543,3643			8,315E-04	0,00751

$$\rho_{\text{filtrate}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{X_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{8,315 \times 10^{-4}} = 1202,6458 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 75,0785 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$\mu_{\text{filtrat}} = 0,00751 \text{ kg/m.s} = 8,9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb/ft.s}$ (viskositas dari filtrat tidak mempengaruhi viskositas dari *slurry* karena fraksinya kecil)

Kapasitas tangki = 36.514,4547 kg/shift

$$\text{Volume filtrat} = \frac{36.514,4547 \text{ kg}}{1202,6458 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 30,3617 \text{ m}^3 =$$

Asumsi volume *slurry* = 80% dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times 30,3617 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 37,9522 \text{ m}^3 = 1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Ditetapkan:

- Bahan konstruksi *cooker* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
- *Allowable stress value* dari SA-240 adalah 17.806,0833 psi^[21]
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah 3 mm^[21]
- Las yang digunakan : *double welded butt joint*, efisiensi 0,85^[22]

$$- \quad H_{shell}/D_{shell} = 1,5/1$$

Diameter nozzle (D_n) = 8 inc \approx 0,2032 m = 0,6667 ft

Ditetapkan: sudut konis = 60°

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 1,5 D_{shell} \\ &= 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times HK \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume disc head} &= 0,000049 \times D_{shell}^3 \text{ (D dalam in)} \\ &= 0,0847 \times D_{shell}^3 \text{ (D dalam ft)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_{shell} + V_{konis}$$

$$1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 D_{shell}^3 - 0,0672 + 0,0847 D_{shell}^3$$

$$1340,2624 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4888 D_{shell}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{shell} = 9,6558 \text{ ft} = 2,9431 \text{ m} = 115,8717 \text{ in}$$

$$r_{shell} = 4,8279 \text{ ft} = 1,4715 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 D = (1,5 \times 9,6558) \text{ ft} = 14,4837 \text{ ft} = 4,4146 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{konis} = \frac{D_{shell} - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{9,6558 - 0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 7,7847 \text{ ft} = 2,3728 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ slurry dalam konis} = H_{konis} = 7,7847 \text{ ft} = 2,3728 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ nozzle} = \frac{D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,6667}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 0,5774 \text{ ft} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume slurry dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \times (9,6558^3 - 0,6667^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 204,0426 \text{ ft}^3 = 5,7778 \text{ m}^3$$

$V_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} = V_{\text{slurry}} - V_{\text{slurry dalam konis}}$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{solid dalam shell}} = (1072,2075 - 204,0426) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times (9,6558)^2 \times H_{\text{solid dalam shell}} = 868,1649 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} = 11,8559 \text{ ft} = 6,8589 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{slurry dalam tangki}} = H_{\text{slurry dalam shell}} + H_{\text{slurry dalam konis}}$$

$$= (11,8559 + 7,7847) \text{ ft}$$

$$= 19,6406 \text{ ft} = 5,9865 \text{ m}$$

Tebal Shell dan Konis

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = p \frac{H}{144} = \frac{75,0785 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 19,6406 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,2402 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 10,2402 \text{ psi} = 12,2882 \text{ psi}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.4 maka

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

$$= \frac{12,2882 \text{ psi} \times 6,9751 \text{ ft}}{[(17.806,0833 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 12,2882 \text{ psi})] \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,0035 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,0035 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + (2 \times t_s) = 115,8717 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) = 116,2467 \text{ in} = 117 \text{ in}$$

(distandarisasi dari [40], 91) untuk OD = 117 in maka t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{3}{8}$ in,

maka tebal shell yang digunakan adalah $\frac{3}{8}$ in

Tebal disc head (t_d) dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut:

OD = 117 in, sehingga dari [40] hal 91, didapatkan data $r = 114 \text{ in}$ dan $n_{icr} =$

$$7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in, dan berdasarkan hal 93 didapatkan sf} = 4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan C.10 maka:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{114in}{7\frac{1}{2}in}} \right) = 1,7246$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = \rho \frac{H}{144} = \frac{75,8859 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3 \times 19,6406 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,3503 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times 10,3503 \text{ psi} = 12,4203 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_d = \frac{12,4203 \text{ psi} \times 114in \times 1,76}{(2 \times 17.806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 12,4203)} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,1176 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ mm} = (0,1176 + 3) \text{ mm} = 3,1176 \text{ mm} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal disc head} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tinggi head dan bottom dapat dihitung dengan persamaan C.8

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{115,8717}{2} - 7\frac{1}{2} = 50,4358 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 114 - 7\frac{1}{2} = 106,5 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 114 - \sqrt{106,5^2 - 50,4358^2} = 20,1997 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} + 20,1997 + 4\frac{1}{2} = 24,8872 \text{ in} = 0,6321 \text{ m}$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan C.9.

$$t_k =$$

$$\frac{12,4203 \text{ psi} \times 3,5190 \text{ ft}}{\cos 30^\circ ((17.806,0833 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 12,4203)) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,6125 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,6125 \text{ mm} = 0,1422 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal shell ($\frac{3}{8}''$) lebih besar dari tebal dish ($\frac{3}{16}''$) dan tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}''$),

maka digunakan tebal shell ($\frac{3}{8}''$) sebagai tebal tangki.

$$H \text{ tangki total} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_{\text{konis}} + OA$$

$$= (4,4146 + 2,3728 + 0,6321) \text{ m}$$

$$= 7,4195 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Holding Tank IV (F-341)

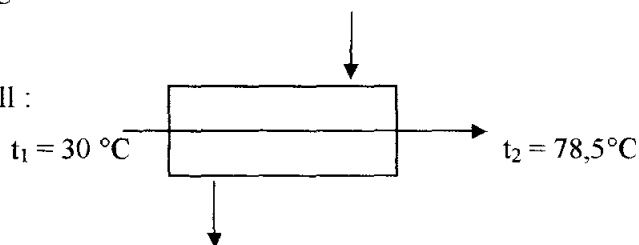
1. Type : Tangki vertical dengan tutup atas dishead & bawah konis
2. Volume tangki : 1340,2624 ft³
3. Dimensi : diameter shell = 9,6558 ft
4. Tinggi : 7,4195 m
5. Tebal Shell : 5/16 in
6. Tebal dishead : 5/16 in
7. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel
8. Jumlah : 1 buah

28. Heater (E-410)

Steam masuk tube :

$$T_1 = 140^\circ\text{C}$$

Feed masuk shell :



Kondensat keluar tube :

$$T_2 = 140^\circ\text{C}$$

Fungsi : memanaskan feed yang akan digunakan pada menara distilasi

Tipe : Shell and Tube

Dasar Pemilihan : Pressure drop yang dihasilkan kecil

Kondisi operasi : Suhu udara masuk (t_1) = $30^\circ\text{C} = 89,6^\circ\text{F}$

$$\text{Suhu udara keluar } (t_2) = 78,5^\circ\text{C} = 173,3^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam } (T_1) = 140^\circ\text{C} = 284^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu kondensat } (T_2) = 140^\circ\text{C} = 284^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan :

Berdasarkan neraca panas:

$$m_{\text{feed}} = 87.890,5092 \text{ kg/hari} = 8.205,3114 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$m_{\text{steam}} = 752,3293 \text{ kg/hari} = 70,2362 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$Q \text{ pada heater} = 3.752.525,848 \text{ kJ/hari} = 332.047,0485 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$1. \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_2)}{(T_2 - t_1)}} = \frac{(284 - 173,3) - (284 - 89,6)}{\ln \frac{(284 - 173,3)}{(284 - 89,6)}} = 148,6430^\circ\text{F}$$

$$S = \frac{T_2 - t_1}{T_2 - t_1} = \frac{284 - 89,6}{284 - 89,6} = 1 \quad R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{284 - 284}{173,3 - 89,6} = 0$$

Dipakai HE 3-6 exchanger: (Kern, 1965, fig.20 hal 830)

$$F_t = 1$$

$$\Delta t = F_t \times \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = 1 \times 148,6430^\circ\text{F} = 148,6430^\circ\text{F}$$

$$2. t_c = (t_1 + t_2)/2 = (89,6 + 173,3)/2 = 131,45^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = (T_1 + T_2)/2 = (284 + 284)/2 = 284^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Trial U_D

Dari tabel 8 hal. 840, Kern, 1965, untuk steam dan liquid adalah $U_D = 5-75$

Diambil $U_D = 75 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{332.047,0485 \text{ btu/jam}}{75 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F} \cdot 148,6430^\circ\text{F}} = 49,6412 \text{ ft}^2$$

4. Asumsi 1 inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch square pitch, $L = 16 \text{ ft}$.

$$ID = 0,870 \text{ in}$$

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}; a' = 0,594 \text{ in}^2 \quad (\text{Tabel 10, p. 843, Kern, 1965})$$

$$A = Nt \cdot a'' \cdot L = Nt \cdot 0,2618 \cdot 16$$

$$Nt = 11,8509 \text{ tubes} \approx 12 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari tabel 9 hal 842, Kern, 1965, diperoleh untuk :

$$ID_{\text{shell}} = 12 \text{ in} \quad Nt = 12 \text{ tubes}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = Nt \cdot a'' \cdot L = 12 \cdot 0,2618 \cdot 16 = 50,2656 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \Delta T} = \frac{332.047,0485 \text{ btu/jam}}{50,2656 \text{ ft}^2 \times 148,6430^\circ\text{F}} = 44,4410 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$$

Tube (steam)	Shell (feed)
$5. a_t = \frac{N_t a'}{144 n} = \frac{12 \times 0,594}{144 \times 2}$ $= 0,02475 \text{ ft}^2$ $6. G_t = \frac{m}{a_t} = \frac{70,2362}{0,02268}$ $= 3.096,8342 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$ <p>7. dari Kern, 1965, fig.15, p. 825 pada $T_c = 284^\circ\text{F}$ diperoleh: $\mu = 0,014$</p> $N_{Ret} = \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,532 \times 67.223,4567}{12 \times 0,014 \times 2,42}$ $= 87.964,5784$ <p>8. $h_i =$</p> $32 \times \frac{0,3623}{0,87/12} \times \left(\frac{1 \times 0,014 \times 2,42}{0,3623} \right)^{1/3} \times 1^{0,14}$ $h_i = 72,5836$ $h_{io} = 72,5836 \times 0,87/1$ $= 63,1477$	$5. C' = P_t - d_o = 1 - 0,75 = 0,25$ $B = 8 \text{ in}$ $a_s = \frac{d_i C' B}{144 P_t n} = \frac{12 \times 0,25 \times 2}{144 \times 1,3} = 0,0138 \text{ ft}^2$ $6. G_s = \frac{m}{a_s} = \frac{8.205,3114}{0,0138}$ $= 594.587,7826 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$ <p>7. dari Kern, 1965, fig.15, hal. 825 pada $t_c = 131,45^\circ\text{F}$ diperoleh: $\mu = 0,012$</p> $N_{Res} = \frac{De \cdot G_s}{\mu} = \frac{0,95 \times 663.719,696}{12 \times 0,012 \times 2,42}$ $= 1.809.382,78$ <p>8. dari Kern, 1965, fig.28, hal. 838 $De = 0,95$ $jH = 360$ pada $t_c = 131,45^\circ\text{F}$ diperoleh: $c = 0,25 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ (Fig.3, Kern, 1965) $k = 0,0183 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2. (^\circ\text{F/ft})$ (Tab. 5)</p> $h_o = jH \cdot \frac{k}{De} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 360 \cdot \frac{0,0183}{0,95/12} \cdot \left(\frac{0,25 \times 0,012}{0,0183} \right)^{1/3}$ $= 45,5443$ $h_o = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 45,5443$

Koefisien overall bersih, U_C :

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 45,5443}{1500 + 45,5443} = 44,2021 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$$

10. Faktor kekotoran, R_D :

$$R_D = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} = \frac{79,8718 - 64,7353}{79,8718 \times 64,7353} = 2,9274 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop :

Tube (steam)	Shell (udara)
<div>1. $N_{Re,t} = 87.964,5784$ Dari Kern, 1965, Fig. 26 : $f = 0,0001$</div> <div>2. $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot d_i \cdot s \cdot \phi_t}$$= \frac{0,0001 \times 67.223,4567^2 \times 12 \times 6}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,532 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$$= 1,1716 \cdot 10^{-3}$</div> <div>3. $\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g'} \cdot \frac{62,5}{144} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{1} \cdot 0,001$$= 0,008$</div> <div>4. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$= 1,1716 \cdot 10^{-3} + 0,008$$= 9.1716 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ psi } (< 2 \text{ psi, memenuhi})$</div>	<div>1. $N_{Re,s} = 1.809.382,78$ Dari Kern, 1965, Fig. 29 : $f = 0,001$</div> <div>2. $N + 1 = \frac{12 \cdot 1}{B} = \frac{12 \cdot 12}{2} = 72$</div> <div>3. $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot (N + 1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot d_e \cdot s \cdot \phi_s}$$= \frac{0,0001 \times 663.719,696^2 \times 72}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,95 / 12 \times 1 \times 1}$$= 0,7675 \text{ psi } (< 1 \text{ psi, memenuhi})$</div>

Spesifikasi Heater (E-410) :

1. Tipe : Shell and Tube 2-4
2. Tube :
Media pemanas : steam jenuh
Rate : 70,3262 lb/jam
Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel
Dimensi : 3/4 in OD, 12 BWG
Susunan : Triangular
3. Shell :
Media yang dipanaskan : feed berasal dari tangki penampung
Rate : 8.205,3114 lb/jam

Bahan konstruksi	: carbon steel
Dimensi	: Diameter ekivalen = 0,95 in 1 passes
4. Jumlah	: 1 buah

29. Menara Distilasi (D-420)

Fungsi	: untuk memisahkan ethanol 95 % berat
Tipe	: Sieve Tray
Dasar pemilihan	: 1. Biaya pembuatan lebih murah daripada tipe bubble cap 2. Kapasitasnya besar

Perhitungan :

➤ *Perhitungan Diameter menara distilasi*

P operasi = 0,9869 atm = 1 bar

T operasi = T avg = 84,57°C = 357,57 K

$$\rho_{vm} \approx \rho_{NH_3} = \frac{P \times BM}{Z \times R \times T}$$

dimana: R = 82,06 cm³.atm/mol.K (Smith & Van Ness, 1996, Tabel A.2, p.633)

Z = korelasi Pitzer untuk faktor kompresibilitas gas

$$= Z^0 + \omega.Z^1 \dots (3.46) \quad (\text{Smith \& Van Ness, 1996, p.87})$$

Dari Smith Van Ness, 1996, Tabel B.1, hal 636 diperoleh data untuk ethanol:

P_c = 63,8 bar

$$T_c = 516,2 \text{ } ^0\text{K}$$

$$\omega = 0,635$$

$$Pr = P/P_c = 1/63,8 = 0,0156$$

$$Tr = T/T_c = 371,915/516,2 = 0,7204$$

Dari Smith & Van Ness, fig 3.12 hal 88 & fig 3.14 hal 90, pada Pr dan Tr tersebut

diperoleh: Z⁰ = 0,94 dan Z¹ = - 0,052

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga: } Z &= Z^0 + \omega.Z^1 \\ &= 0,94 + 0,635.(-0,052) = 0,9069 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{ethanol} = \frac{P \times BM}{Z \times R \times T}$$

$$= \frac{0,9869 \text{ atm} \times 46 \text{ gr/mol}}{0,9069 \times 82,06 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{atm/mol} \cdot \text{K} \times 357,57 \text{ K}}$$

$$= 1,7059 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,1065 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_{Lm} \approx \rho_{air} = 0,9697 \text{ g/ml} = 60,5384 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan *surface tension* untuk campuran liquid menggunakan korelasi

Macleod-Sugden:

$$\sigma_m^{1/4} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \cdot (\rho_{Lm} \cdot x_i - \rho_{Vm} \cdot y_i) \dots (12-5.1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, 1988, p.642})$$

$$\sigma_m = 58 \cdot (0,0538 \times 0,1196 - 1,2165 \cdot 10^{-5} \times 0,8803) + 45,3 \cdot (0,0538 \times 0,0156 - 1,2165 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 0,9444)$$

$$\sigma_m = 0,4100$$

Dari Ludwig fig.8.50 untuk $\sigma_m = 0,5044$ dan jarak antara tray 20 in, didapat harga konstanta empiris = C = 225 (Ludwig, 1974)

$$W = C \cdot [\rho_v \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_v)]^{1/2}$$

$$W = 225 \cdot [0,1065 \cdot (60,5384 - 0,1065)]^{1/2} = 570,8085 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$D = \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{V'}{W} \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{Ludwig, 1974, p. 108})$$

$$\text{dimana: } V' = \text{rate uap} = 3820,28 \text{ kmol/hari} = 98.741,285 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 8.228,4404 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$D = \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{8.228,4404}{570,8085} \right]^{1/2} = 4,2842 \text{ ft} \approx 4 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = 2 \text{ ft}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tinggi menara distilasi bagian shell*

$$\text{Jumlah tray} = 24$$

$$\text{Jarak antar tray} = 20 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi menara bagian shell} = ((\text{jumlah tray} - 1) \times \text{jarak antar tray}) + 0,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 23 \times (20/12) \text{ ft} + 0,5 \text{ ft} = 38,8333 \text{ ft}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal dinding shell*

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + 2,5 \text{ bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$= 1 + 2,5 = 3,5 \text{ bar} = 50,7633 \text{ psia}$$

$$c = \text{faktor korosi maksimum} = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,01 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psia}$

untuk jenis stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304 (Brownell & Young, 1959)

$E = 0,8$ (Double Welded Butt Joint) (Brownell & Young, 1959, tabel 13.2, p.254)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot r}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + c \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, 1959, eq. 13.1, p.254})$$

$$= \frac{50,7633 \times 2 \times 12}{0,8 \cdot 18750 - 0,6 \cdot 50,7633} + 0,01 \text{ in} = 0,091 \text{ in}$$

Diambil $t_{\text{menara}} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, 1959, App.F item 2, p.350)

➤ Perhitungan Tebal Tutup

Digunakan tutup atas dan bawah jenis *flanged and dished* maka:

$$D_o = D_i + 2 \cdot t_{\text{shell}} = 4 \times 12 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} = 48,375 \text{ in} \approx 48 \text{ in}$$

$E = 0,8$ (Double Welded Butt Joint) (Brownell & Young, 1959, tabel 13.2, p.254)

$$r_c = D_i + t = 4 \times 12 + \frac{3}{16} = 48,1875 \text{ in} \approx 48 \text{ in}$$

$I_{cr} = 3$ (Brownell & Young table 5.7)

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{I_{cr}}} \right) \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, 1959, eq. 7.76, p.138})$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{48}{3}} \right) = 1,75$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, 1959, eq. 7.77, p.138})$$

$$t_h = \frac{50,7633 \times 48,375}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 50,7633} + \frac{3}{16} = 0,2693 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal tutup $= t_h = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, 1959, tabel 5.8, p.93)

➤ Perhitungan Tinggi Tutup

$$D_o = 48 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell & Young, 1959, tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 diketahui untuk $t = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$, $I_{cr} = 3 \text{ in}$, $r = 48 \text{ in}$ dan $sf = 2,5 \text{ in}$

$$D_i = D_o - 2 \cdot t = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{D_i}{2} - icr = 21 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 45 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman dish (b)} = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} = 8,201 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup} = t + b + sf = 10,8885 \text{ in} = 0,9073 \text{ ft}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tinggi Total Menara Distilasi*

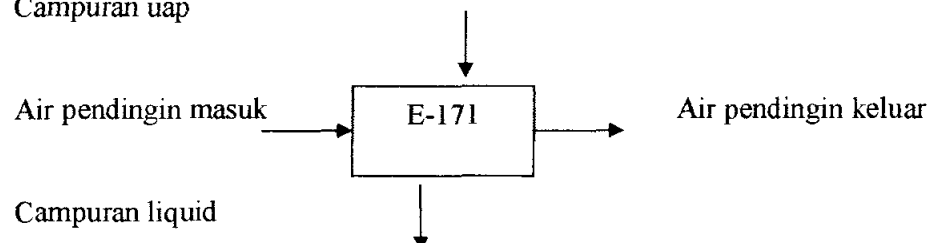
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total menara} &= \text{tinggi menara bagian shell} + 2. \text{ tinggi tutup} \\ &= 38,8333 \text{ ft} + 2. 0,9073 = 40,6480 \text{ ft} \approx 41 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Menara Distilasi (D-420):

1. Kapasitas : 129785.7346 kg/hari
2. Dimensi Bejana :
 - Diameter : 4 ft
 - Tinggi : 38,8333 ft
 - Tebal Shell : $\frac{3}{16}$ in
 - Tebal Tutup atas : $\frac{3}{16}$ in
 - Tinggi Tutup : 0,9073 ft
 - Tinggi menara : 41 ft
3. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304
4. Jumlah : 1 buah

30. Kondensor Distilasi (E-421)

Campuran uap



Fungsi : Mendinginkan distilat secara total

Tipe : *Shell and Tube*

Dasar Pemilihan : 1. Luas perpindahan panas besar

2. Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi

3. Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar

Perhitungan :**➤ Perhitungan Koefisien Transfer Panas**

P operasi = 3 atm

T gas masuk = 84,57°C; T liquid keluar = 82,69°C

Qc = 89.927,2998 kJ/hari = 3551,4291 Btu/jam

90% berat air pendingin ditambah dengan 10% berat ethanol masuk pada suhu -10 °C dan keluar pada suhu 0 °C :

$$C_p \text{ air pendingin} = \int_{263}^{273} C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} dT = 739,6105 \text{ J/mol} = 739,6105 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} \cdot \Delta T = (0,9011 \times 739,6105) + (0,0989 \times 73,2649 \times (273-263)) = 6737,089 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\text{BM campuran} = (0,9011 \times 18,015) + (0,0989 \times 46) = 20,7827 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Kebutuhan air pendingin :

Qc = Q yang diserap air pendingin

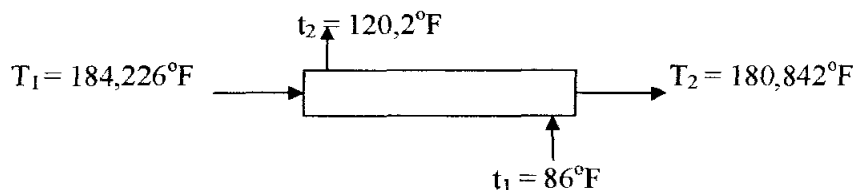
$$89.927,2998 = \frac{m}{20,7827} \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$89.927,2998 \times 20,7827 = m \times 6737,0892$$

$$\text{massa air pendingin} = 277,4094 \text{ kg/hari} = 25,8985 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa air} = 90 \% \times 277,4094 \text{ kg} = 249,6685 \text{ kg/hari} = 10,4028 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa ethylene glycol} = 10 \% \times 277,4094 \text{ kg} = 27,7049 \text{ kg/hari}$$



$$\Delta T_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 184,226^\circ\text{F} - 120,2^\circ\text{F} = 64,026^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 180,84^\circ\text{F} - 86^\circ\text{F} = 94,84^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = 77,3522^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{94,84 - 64,026}{120 - 86} = 0,9063$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = 0,3482$$

Berdasarkan harga R dan S didapatkan: $F_T = 0,98$ (Kern, 1965, Fig. 19, p.829)

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_{LMTD} \times F_T = 77,3522 \times 0,98 = 75,8052^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{94,84 + 64,026}{2} = 79,433^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{120 + 86}{2} = 103^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial : } U_D = 95 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi: $\frac{3}{4}$ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 10$ ft

$$a'' = 0,1963 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965, tabel 10, p.843})$$

$$Q = U_D \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{85.234,2993}{95 \times 77,3522} = 11,5989 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L \rightarrow 11,5989 \text{ ft}^2 = N_t \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10$$

$$N_t = 5,9087 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari tabel 9 Kern, 1965, diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$ID_{\text{shell}} = 12 \text{ in} \quad N_t = 6 \text{ tubes}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = 6 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10 = 11,778 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{85.234,2993}{11,5989 \times 77,3522} = 95,0003 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell Side	Tube Side
$B = ID/5 = 12/5 = 2,4 \text{ in}$	$a't = 0,182 \text{ in}$
$as = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \cdot P_T} ; C' = P_T - OD$	$at = \frac{Nt \cdot a't}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{6 \cdot 0,182}{144 \cdot 4} = 1,8958 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} = 0,25$	$Gt = W/at$
$= \frac{12 \times 1/4 \times 2,4}{144 \cdot 1} = 0,05 \text{ ft}^2$	$= 6000,9335/1,89591 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$G_s = W/as$	$= 3.227.870,206 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
$= 1558,1744 / 0,05$	Pada $t_c = 103^\circ\text{F}$
$= 31163,488 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	$\mu = 2,8156 \cdot 2,42 = 6,8138 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$
$De = 0,0791 \text{ ft}$ (Figure 28, Kern, 1965)	$D = 0,482/12 = 0,0402 \text{ ft}$
$G'' = \frac{W}{L \cdot Nt^{2/3}} = \frac{1558,1744}{10 \cdot 30^{2/3}}$	$Ret = \frac{D \cdot Gt}{\mu} = 19.338,7511$
$= 16,1387 \text{ lb/jam.lin ft}$	$\rho_{\text{ethanol}} = 49,27 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
	$\rho_{\text{air}} = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
	$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 49,7911 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
Asumsi : $h_o = 150$	$V = \frac{Gt}{3600 \cdot \rho}$ (figure 25, Kern)
$tw = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \cdot (T_c + t_c)$	$= \frac{3.227.870,206}{3600 \cdot 49,7911} = 18,0078 \text{ ft/detik}$
$= 103 + \frac{150}{308,48 + 150} \cdot (79,433 + 103)$	Dari figure 25, Kern, 1965, didapatkan
$= 162,6862^\circ\text{F}$	$h_i = 480 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$
$tf = (T_c + tw)/2 = 121,0596^\circ\text{F}$	$h_{io} = h_i \cdot ID/OD$
$kf = \sum k_i \cdot x_i = 0,9444 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (^\circ\text{F/ft})$	$= 480 \cdot 0,482/0,75$
$sf = \sum s_i \cdot x_i = 0,6948$	$= 308,48 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$
$\mu_f = \sum \mu_i \cdot x_i = 7,4825 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
Dari figure 12.9 Kern, 1965, diperoleh :	
$h_o = 700 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	
$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{308,48 \times 700}{308,48 + 700} = 214,120 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{214,120 - 95,580}{214,120 \times 95,580} = 0,00579 \text{ jam.ft}^2.\text{°F/Btu}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Pressure Drop*

Shell Side	Tube Side
Pada $T_c = 79,433^\circ\text{F}$	Untuk $Re_t = 3734,9808$
$\mu_{\text{vapor}} = 0,012 \text{ lb/jam.ft}$	$f = 0,00035$ (Figure 26, Kern, 1965)
$De = 0,0791 \text{ ft}$	
$Re_s = (De \cdot G_s)/\mu$	$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi_t}$
$= \frac{0,0791 \cdot (31163,488)}{0,012} = 205419,3251$	$= \frac{0,00035 \cdot (633069,9644^2) \cdot 10,4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0402 \cdot 1,1}$
$f = 0,0012 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ (Figure 29, Kern, 1965)	$= 2,6738 \text{ psia}$
$N + 1 = 12 \cdot \frac{L}{B} = 12 \cdot \frac{10}{2,4} = 50$	Pada $G_t = 633069,9644 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$, di-
BM campuran = 20,7827 g/gmol	dapat: $\frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g'} = 0,059$ (Fig. 27, Kern, 1965)
$\rho = \frac{P \cdot BM}{Z \cdot R \cdot T} = \frac{3 \cdot 20,7827}{0,248 \cdot 82,06 \cdot 516,2}$	$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g'} = \frac{4 \cdot 4}{1} \cdot 0,059$
$= 5,935 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,3705 \text{ lb/ft}^3$	$= 0,944 \text{ psia}$
$s = 0,2610/62,5 = 0,0494$	$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$
$Ds = 12/12 = 1 \text{ ft}$	$= 2,6738 + 0,944$
$\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot Ds \cdot (N + 1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot De \cdot s}$	$= 3,6178 \text{ psia} < 10 \text{ psia}$
$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{0,0012 \cdot (31163,488^2) \cdot 1,50}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0791 \cdot 0,0494}$	
$= 0,1428 \text{ psia} < 2 \text{ psia}$	

Spesifikasi Kondensor Distilasi (E-421) :

1. Tipe : Shell and Tube 2-4
2. Dimensi Shell :
ID : 12 in
Baffle space : 2,4 in
3. Dimensi Tube :

	ID : 0,482 in
	OD : $\frac{3}{4}$ in
Passes	: 4
Pitch	: 1 in
Susunan	: triangular
Jumlah	: 6
4. Panjang	: 10 ft
5. Luas perpindahan panas	: 11,5989 ft ²
6. Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304
7. Jumlah	: 1 buah

31. Drum Akumulator Distilasi (F-430)

Fungsi	: Menampung distilat dari kondensor distilasi (E-271)
Tipe	: Tangki horisontal dengan tutup samping elipsoidal
Dasar Pemilihan	: dapat menampung kapasitas yang besar.

Perhitungan :

➤ *Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki*

Rate masuk = 11.707,0041 kg/hari = 1.092,9464 lb/jam

$\rho = 46,8568 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{1092,9464 \text{ lb/jam}}{46,8568 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 23,3252 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

Diambil: $L = 2.D$

Liquid mengisi $\frac{3}{4}$ bagian tangki

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{3}{4} (\text{volume shell} + 2. \text{volume ellipsoidal})$$

$$23,3252 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\left[\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 . L \right] + 2 \left[0,131328 . D^3 \right] \right)$$

$$23,3252 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\left[\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 . 2.D \right] + 2 \left[0,131328 . D^3 \right] \right)$$

$$23,3252 = \frac{3}{4} . (1,8335 D^3)$$

$$23,3252 = 1,3751 . D^3$$

$$D^3 = 16,9625 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 2,5694 \text{ ft} \approx 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{shell}} = 2.D = 5,1388 \text{ ft} \approx 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{ellipsoidal}} = 2. \frac{D}{4} = 2. \frac{2,5894}{4} = 1,2947 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{tangki}} &= L_{\text{shell}} + L_{\text{ellipsoidal}} \\ &= 5,1388 + 1,2947 \text{ ft} = 6,4335 \text{ ft} \approx 7 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal Shell*

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P.ID}{2.(fE - 0,6.P)} + c$$

dimana:

$f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psi}$ (untuk stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304)

$E = 0,8$ (tipe pengelasan Double Welded Butt Joint)

$c = \text{faktor korosi} = 0,1 \text{ in}$

$$p = \frac{\rho.h}{144}$$

$$\rho = 46,8568 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$h = 0,75. D = 0,75. 2,5694 = 1,9271 \text{ ft}$$

$$P = \frac{46,8568.(1,9271)}{144} = 0,6271 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 0,6271 + 44,10 = 44,7271 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Untuk safety, } P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 . 44,7271 = 53,6725 \text{ psia}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{53,6725 \times 1,9271 \times 12}{2.(18.750.0,8 - 0,6.53,6725)} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,1415 \text{ in}$$

Diambil $t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, 1959, App.F item 2, p.350)

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal Ellipsoidal*

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{1}{6} . (2 + k^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} . (2 + 2^2) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{\text{ellipsoidal}} = \frac{P.D.v}{2.fE - 0,2.P} + c$$

$$= \frac{53,6725 \times 1,9271 \times 12 \times 1}{2 \cdot (18.750,8 - 0,2 \cdot 53,6725)} + 0,1 = 0,1462 \text{ in}$$

Diambil $t_{\text{ellipsoidal}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, 1959, App.F item 2, p.350)

Spesifikasi Drum Akumulator (F-430) :

1. Tipe : Tangki horisontal dengan tutup samping berbentuk ellipsoidal
2. Kapasitas : 23,3252 ft³/jam
3. Suhu operasi : 6 °C
4. Tekanan operasi : 3 atm
5. Dimensi :
Diameter shell : 1,9271 ft
Tebal shell : 3/16 in
Tebal ellipsoidal : 3/16 in
Panjang : 7 ft
6. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

32. Drum Akumulator Distilasi (F-440)

Fungsi : Menampung Produk bawah (xilito, xilosa, dan air) dari kondensor distilasi (E-271)

Tipe : Tangki horisontal dengan tutup samping ellipsoidal

Dasar Pemilihan : dapat menampung kapasitas yang besar

Perhitungan :

➤ *Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki*

Rate masuk = 23.320,455 kg/hari = 2317,3478 lb/jam

$\rho = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Volume liquid = $\frac{2317,3478 \text{ lb} / \text{jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3} = 37,2815 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$

Diambil: $L = 2.D$

Liquid mengisi $\frac{3}{4}$ bagian tangki

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{3}{4} (\text{volume shell} + 2 \cdot \text{volume ellipsoidal})$$

$$37,2815 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\left[\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot L \right] + 2 \left[0,131328 \cdot D^3 \right] \right)$$

$$37,2815 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\left[\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2 \cdot D \right] + 2 \left[0,131328 \cdot D^3 \right] \right)$$

$$37,2815 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot (1,8335 D^3)$$

$$37,2815 = 1,3751 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 27,1118 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 3,0041 \text{ ft} \approx 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{shell}} = 2 \cdot D = 6,0082 \text{ ft} \approx 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{ellipsoidal}} = 2 \cdot \frac{D}{4} = \frac{2 \times 3,0041}{4} = 1,5020 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{tangki}} &= L_{\text{shell}} + L_{\text{ellipsoidal}} \\ &= 6,0082 + 1,5020 \text{ ft} = 7,5102 \text{ ft} \approx 8 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal Shell*

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot ID}{2 \cdot (f E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + c$$

dimana:

$f_{\text{allow}} = 18750 \text{ psi}$ (untuk stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304)

$E = 0,8$ (tipe pengelasan Double Welded Butt Joint)

$c = \text{faktor korosi} = 0,1 \text{ in}$

$$P = \frac{\rho \cdot h}{144}$$

$$\rho = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$h = 0,75 \cdot D = 0,75 \cdot 3,0041 = 2,2530 \text{ ft}$$

$$P = \frac{62,1581 \times 2,2530}{144} = 0,9725 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 0,9725 + 44,10 = 45,0725 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Untuk safety, } P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \cdot 45,0725 = 54,087 \text{ psia}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{54,087 \times 2,2530 \times 12}{2 \times (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 54,087)} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,1487 \text{ in}$$

Diambil $t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, 1959, App.F item 2, p.350)

➤ *Perhitungan Tebal Ellipsoidal*

$$v = \frac{1}{6} (2 + k^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2 + 2^2) = 1$$

$$t_{\text{ellipsoidal}} = \frac{P.D.v}{2.fE - 0.2.P} + c$$

$$= \frac{54,087 \times 3,0041 \times 1}{2 \times 18750 \times 0.8 - 0.2 \times 54,087} + 0.1 = 0.1054 \text{ in}$$

Diambil $t_{\text{ellipsoidal}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young, 1959, App.F item 2, p.350)

Spesifikasi Drum Akumulator (F-440) :

1. Tipe : Tangki horisontal dengan tutup samping berbentuk ellipsoidal
2. Kapasitas : 37,2815 ft³/jam
3. Suhu operasi : 6 °C
4. Tekanan operasi : 45,0725 psia
5. Dimensi :
 - Diameter shell : 3,0041 ft
 - Tebal shell : 3/16 in
 - Tebal ellipsoidal : 3/16 in
 - Panjang : 12 ft
6. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel 18-8 tipe 304
7. Jumlah : 1 buah

33. Reboiler (E-422)

Fungsi : Menguapkan kembali bottom product dari menara distilasi

Tipe : Shell and Tube Kettle Reboiler

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Luas perpindahan panas besar
2. Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi
3. Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar

Perhitungan :

➤ Perhitungan Koefisien Transfer Panas

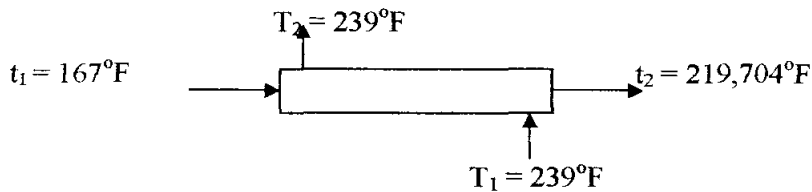
P operasi = 3,67 atm

T liquid masuk = 75°C ; T gas keluar = 104,28°C

$Q_R = 16.377.381,36 \text{ kJ/hari} = 682.390,89 \text{ kJ/jam} = 646.779,2258 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Steam yang digunakan : *saturated steam* dengan tekanan 3,16 bar, 140°C

Massa steam yang dibutuhkan = 6.122,1565 kg/hari = 571,5543 lb/jam



$$\Delta T_1 = T_2 - t_1 = 239 - 167 = 72^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_1 - t_2 = 239 - 219,704 = 19,296^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = \frac{72 - 19,296}{\ln\left(\frac{72}{19,296}\right)} = 40,0252$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{19,296 - 72}{219,704 - 167} = -1$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = 0,732$$

Berdasarkan harga R dan S didapatkan: $F_T = 1$ (Kern, 1965, Fig. 19, p.829)

$F_T = 1$ karena salah satu fluida suhunya konstan (Figure 18, p.828, Kern, 1965)

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} \times F_T = 40,0252 \times 1 = 40,0252^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = 239^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{219,704 + 167}{2} = 193,352^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial } U_D = 169 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Asumsi 1 inch OD, 12 BWG, 1 ¼ inch triangular pitch, L = 12 ft.

$$a'' = 0,2618$$

(Tabel 10, p. 843, Kern, 1965)

$$Q = U_D \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{646.779,2258}{169 \times 40,0252} = 95,6172 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = N_t \cdot 0,2618 \cdot 12$$

$$N_t = 30,4358 \text{ tubes} \approx 31 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari tabel 9 hal 842, Kern, 1965, diperoleh untuk 1-2 heat exchanger :

$$ID_{\text{shell}} = 13 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \quad N_t = 177 \text{ tubes}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = 31 \cdot 0,2618 \cdot 12 = 97,3896 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{646.779,2258}{97,3896 \cdot 40,0252} = 165,9242 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Tube Side

$$a't = 0,479 \text{ in}^2$$

(Tabel 10, p. 843, Kern, 1965)

$$a_t = (N_t \cdot a't) / 144 \text{ in}^2$$

$$= (31 \cdot 0,479) / 144 = 0,0515$$

$$G_t = W / a_t$$

$$= 10.653,9926 / 0,0515$$

$$= 206.873,6427 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 193,352 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,0175 \cdot 2,42 = 0,0424 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$$

$$D = 0,782 / 12 = 0,0652 \text{ ft}$$

$$Re_t = \frac{D \cdot G}{\mu} = 105.068,9606$$

$$h_{io} = 1500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell Side

$$\text{Asumsi : } h_o = 160$$

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \cdot (T_c + t_c)$$

$$= 193,352 + \frac{160}{1500 + 160} \cdot (270,5 + 193,35)$$

$$= 238,0604 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_w = t_w - t_c = 44,710 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Fig. 15.11, p. 474, Kern, 1965, diperoleh : $h_o = 300 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 300}{1500 + 300} = 250$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{250 - 168,4583}{250 \times 168,4583} = 0,0019 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Tube Side	Shell Side
Untuk Ret = 105068,9606	Diabaikan
$f = 0,00023$ (Fig.26, p.836, Kern 1965)	
$\Delta Pt = \frac{f \cdot Gt^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi_t}$ $= \frac{0,00023 \cdot 105068,9606^2 \cdot 12 \cdot 2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0652 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$ $= 0,0179 \text{ psia}$	

Spesifikasi Reboiler (E-135) :

1. Tipe : Shell and Tube Kettle Reboiler
2. Dimensi :
3. Shell ID : 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ in
4. Baffle space : 5 in
5. Tube ID : 0,782 in
OD: 1 in
Jumlah: 31
Passes: 2
6. Pitch : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in
7. Susunan : triangular
8. Panjang : 12 ft
9. Luas perpindahan panas : 95,6172 ft²
10. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel
11. Jumlah : 1 buah

APPENDIX D

ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

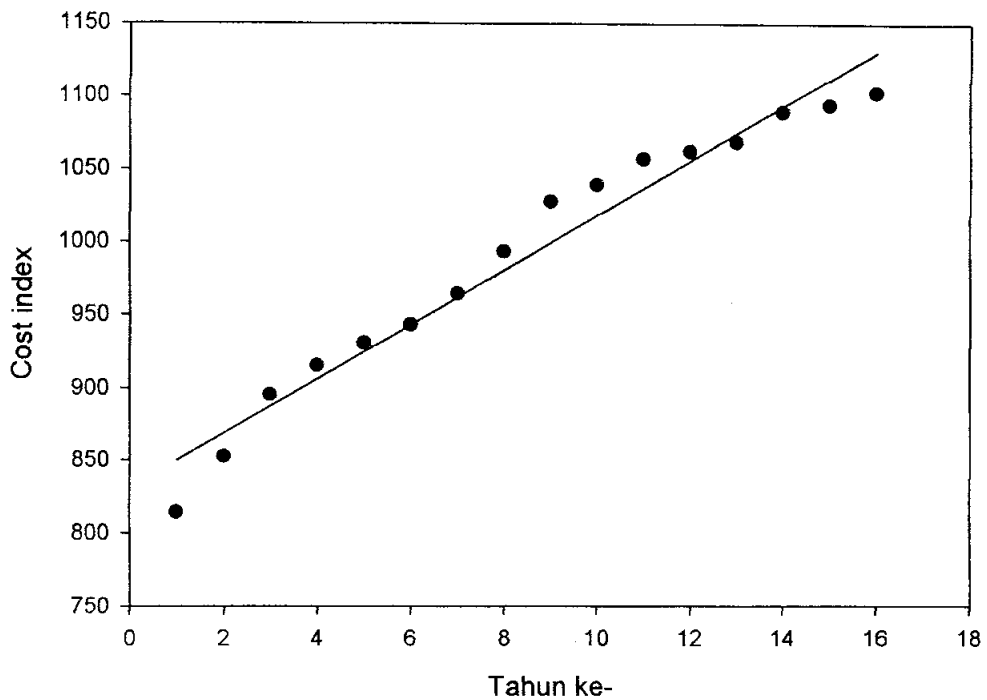
Pabrik *bioetanol* dari tongkol jagung ini direncanakan berdiri pada tahun 2011. Untuk memperkirakan harga alat pada tahun berdirinya pabrik digunakan metode *Cost Index* di mana *cost index* yang dipakai ialah *Marshall and Swift installed-equipment indexes* ^[22] Perhitungan ialah sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Harga alat tahun B} = \frac{\text{Cost index pada tahun B}}{\text{Cost index pada tahun A}} \times \text{Harga alat tahun A}$$

Di mana A ialah tahun saat ini atau tahun yang menjadi patokan harga alat yang dipakai dan B ialah tahun rencana didirikannya pabrik, yaitu 2011.

D.1. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Pada perencanaan pabrik *bioetanol* dari tongkol jagung ini, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters & Timmerhauss dan Ulrich. *Cost index* yang digunakan adalah dari Marshall & Swift Cost Index. Diperkirakan pabrik didirikan tahun 2011, sehingga dengan extrapolasi dari linierisasi data-data tahun sebelumnya dan berbagai asumsi berbagai kejadian yang telah terjadi pada masa pemerintahan di Indonesia didapatkan :



Gambar D.1. Marshall and Swift installed-equipment indexes

Dari linearisasinya diperoleh persamaan : $y = 18,7226.X - 36351,9196$

Maka untuk tahun 2011 *cost index* nya ialah:

$$y = (18,7226 \times 25) + 36351,9196 = 1299,323$$

Harga yang tersedia ialah harga tahun 2008, di mana *cost index* nya ialah:

$$y = (18,7226 \times 22) - 36351,9196 = 1243,155$$

Sehingga perhitungan untuk harga alat:

$$\text{Harga tahun 2011} = \frac{1299,323}{1243,155} \times \text{harga tahun 2009}$$

Tabel D.1 Harga Alat Proses

Alat	Jumlah (unit)	Harga(Rp)/unit (2009)	Total Harga(Rp) (2009)	Total Harga(Rp) (2011)
<i>Belt Conveyor</i>	2	56.200.000	112.400.000	117.480.480
<i>Rotary Cutter</i>	1	221.023.000	221.023.000	231.013.239
<i>Vibrating screen</i>	1	80.400.000	80.400.000	84.034.080
<i>Belt washer</i>	2	79.000.000	158.000.000	165.141.600
<i>Rotary Dryer</i>	1	476.000.000	476.000.000	497.515.200
<i>Blower</i>	1	208.000.000	208.000.000	217.401.600
<i>Holding tank I</i>	1	122.800.000	122.800.000	128.350.560
<i>Tangki H₂SO₄</i>	1	255.000.000	255.000.000	266.526.000
<i>Pompa H₂SO₄</i>	1	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.254.240
<i>Impragnator dan Reaktor</i>	1	285.260.000	285.260.000	298.153.752
<i>Pompa impragnator</i>	2	1.300.000	2.600.000	2.717.520
<i>Rotary drum filter</i>	1	166.260.000	166.260.000	173.774.952
<i>Holding tank II</i>	1	226.520.000	226.520.000	236.758.704
<i>Pompa holding tank II</i>	1	1.250.000	1.250.000	1.306.500
<i>Vacuum pump</i>	2	2.320.000	4.640.000	4.849.728
<i>Tangki netralisasi</i>	1	198.450.000	198.450.000	207.419.940
<i>Rotary drum filter II</i>	1	154.780.000	154.780.000	161.776.056
<i>Holding tank III</i>	1	164.350.000	164.350.000	171.778.620
<i>Pompa holding tank III</i>	1	1.375.000	1.375.000	1.437.150
<i>Tangki Starter</i>	1	280.000.000	280.000.000	292.656.000
<i>Pompa starter</i>	1	1.150.000	1.150.000	1.201.980
<i>Centrifuge</i>	2	131.580.000	263.160.000	275.054.832
<i>Holding tank IV</i>	1	135.000.000	135.000.000	141.102.000
<i>Pompa Holding tank IV</i>	2	1.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000
<i>Fermentor</i>	3	365.550.000	1.096.650.000	1.146.218.580
<i>Pompa fermentor</i>	1	1.254.000	1.254.000	1.310.680
<i>Heater</i>	1	96.720.000	96.720.000	101.091.744
<i>Menara destilasi</i>	1	524.000.000	524.000.000	547.684.800
<i>Kondensor</i>	1	61.920.000	61.920.000	64.718.784
<i>Drum akumulato etanol</i>	1	75.500.000	75.500.000	78.912.600
<i>Drum akumulator destilat</i>	1	145.500.000	145.500.000	152.076.600
Total				5.629.616.521

Tabel D.2 Harga Alat utilitas

Alat	Jumlah (unit)	Harga/unit (2009)	Harga (Rp) (2009)	Harga (Rp) (2011)
<i>Pompa ke demineralisasi</i>	1	750.000	750.000	738.900
<i>Tangki demineralisasi</i>	1	124.500.000	124.500.000	130.127.400
<i>Clarifier</i>	2	98.000.000	196.000.000	204.859.200
<i>Bak penampung air demineralisasi</i>	1	10.356.000	10.356.000	10.824.091
<i>Pompa air umpan boiler</i>	1	750.000	750.000	783.900
<i>Tangki air umpan boiler</i>	1	59.370.000	59.370.000	62.053.524
<i>Boiler</i>	1	154.370.000	154.370.000	161.347.524
<i>Pompa air ke sanitasi</i>	1	1.100.000	1.100.000	1.149.720
<i>Bak penampung air sanitasi</i>	1	70.356.000	70.356.000	73.536.091
<i>Fiter udara</i>	2	18.560.000	37.120.000	38.797.824
<i>Hepa Filter</i>	1	21.900.000	21.900.000	22.889.880
<i>Air heater</i>	1	44.880.000	44.880.000	46.908.576
<i>Blower</i>	1	2.640.000	2.640.000	2.759.328
<i>Kompresor</i>	1	3.256.000	3.256.000	3.403.171
<i>Kondensor</i>	1	61.250.000	61.250.000	64.018.500
<i>Generaoitr set</i>	1	125.450.000	125.450.000	131.120.340
Total				955.317.969

Dari perhitungan di atas maka total harga alat ialah :

= Rp. 5.629.616.521+ Rp. 955.317.969

= Rp 6.584.934.490

D.2 Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Harga tanah dan bangunan dihitung dengan menggunakan harga pada tahun 2009. Tanah dan bangunan dibeli terlebih dahulu pada tahun perencanaan, yaitu tahun 2009. Untuk harga bangunan dibagi menjadi empat, yaitu:

1. Bangunan kantor, meliputi: pos satpam, kantin, WC, mushola, poliklinik, laboratorium, bengkel dan kantor.
2. Bangunan produksi, meliputi: *warehouse* produk, area produksi, *warehouse* bahan baku, kantor QC, penyimpanan NH_4OH dan utilitas.
3. Taman meliputi area parkir dan taman, perluasan.
4. Jalan

Tabel D.3 Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

	Luas (m2)	Harga/ m2 (Rp)	Harga Total (Rp)
Tanah	10.000	100.000	1.000.000.000
Bangunan:			
Bangunan	5228	750.000	3.921.000.000
Total			4.921.000.000

D.3 Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Gaji karyawan dalam 1 tahun dihitung sebanyak 13 bulan gaji dengan rincian 1 bulan gaji digunakan untuk tunjangan hari raya. Tabel perhitungan gaji karyawan dapat dilihat pada tabel D.4

Tabel D.4 Gaji karyawan

Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji / bulan	Gaji Total / bulan	Gaji total /tahun (12 bulan) + THR
Direktur	1	Rp15.000.000	Rp15.000.000	Rp195.000.000
General Manager	1	Rp10.000.000	Rp10.000.000	Rp130.000.000
Manager Personalia dan Umum	1	Rp7.000.000	Rp7.000.000	Rp91.000.000
Kabag HRD	1	Rp2.500.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp32.500.000
Karyawan HRD	4	Rp1.250.000	Rp5.000.000	Rp65.000.000
Kabag Keamanan	1	Rp1.500.000	Rp1.500.000	Rp19.500.000
Karyawan Keamanan	16	Rp1.100.000	Rp17.600.000	Rp228.800.000
Manager Keuangan	1	Rp7.000.000	Rp7.000.000	Rp91.000.000
Akuntan	1	Rp3.000.000	Rp3.000.000	Rp39.000.000
Kabag Administrasi	1	Rp2.500.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp32.500.000
Karyawan Administrasi	5	Rp1.250.000	Rp6.250.000	Rp81.250.000
Manager Pemasaran	1	Rp7.000.000	Rp7.000.000	Rp91.000.000
Kabag Marketing	1	Rp5.000.000	Rp5.000.000	Rp65.000.000
Marketing	5	Rp1.250.000	Rp6.250.000	Rp81.250.000
Manager Produksi	1	Rp7.000.000	Rp7.000.000	Rp91.000.000
Kabag R&D	1	Rp5.000.000	Rp5.000.000	Rp65.000.000
Karyawan R&D	3	Rp2.000.000	Rp6.000.000	Rp78.000.000
Kabag QC	1	Rp5.000.000	Rp5.000.000	Rp65.000.000
Karyawan QC	12	Rp2.000.000	Rp24.000.000	Rp312.000.000
Kabag Proses	1	Rp2.500.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp32.500.000
Supervisor Bahan Baku & Produk	1	Rp2.500.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp32.500.000
Karyawan Produksi	35	Rp1.100.000	Rp38.500.000	Rp500.500.000
Kabag Utilitas	1	Rp2.500.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp32.500.000
Karyawan Utilitas	5	Rp1.250.000	Rp6.250.000	Rp81.250.000
Kabag Teknik	1	Rp2.500.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp32.500.000
Karyawan Teknik	4	Rp1.500.000	Rp6.000.000	Rp78.000.000
Karyawan Kebersihan	10	Rp1.000.000	Rp10.000.000	Rp130.000.000
Sopir	10	Rp1.000.000	Rp10.000.000	Rp130.000.000
Pegawai Poliklinik	2	Rp1.000.000	Rp2.000.000	Rp26.000.000
Total				Rp2.929.550.000

D.4 Perhitungan Biaya Utilitas

- Biaya air

$$\text{Kebutuhan air total} = 220,8785 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Harga air tiap:

$$0-10 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 12.135$$

$$10-20 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 16.375$$

$$> 20 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 17.375$$

$$\text{Biaya pemakaian air per hari} = \text{Rp. } 17.375,00/20 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 868,75/\text{m}^3$$

Biaya pemakaian air per tahun

$$= 220,8785 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times \text{Rp. } 868,75/\text{m}^3 \times 300 \text{ hari}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 57.566.459,00$$

- Biaya Listrik

Perhitungan tarif dasar listrik tiap bulan dihitung untuk keperluan industri dengan batas daya 200 kW, berdasarkan PP no. 76 tahun 2003 adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Kebutuhan listrik total} = 420,3667 \text{ kW/ hari}$$

Listrik ada yang dinyalakan tiap hari, walaupun pabrik tidak beroperasi yaitu sebesar : 21,38 Kw.

$$1. \text{ Biaya beban} = (\text{Rp. } 29.500 \text{ kW} \times 398,9867 \text{ kW/ hari} \times 300) + (\text{Rp. } 29.500 \text{ kW} \times 21,38 \text{ kW / hari} \times 365)$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 3.761.241.445,00$$

2. Biaya pemakaian

$$\text{Waktu Beban Puncak (WBP)} = \text{Rp. } 439,00/\text{kWh} (17.00 - 22.00)$$

$$\text{Luar Waktu Beban Puncak (LWBP)} = \text{Rp. } 615,00/\text{kWh}(22.00 - 17.00)$$

Untuk 1 hari terdapat 5 jam WBP dan 19 jam LWBP

Biaya listrik terpakai per tahun ketika pabrik beroperasi :

$$= [(5 \text{ jam} \times 398,9867 \text{ kW/hari} \times \text{Rp. } 439,00/\text{kWh}) + (19 \text{ jam} \times 398,9867 \text{ kW/hari} \times \text{Rp. } 615,00/\text{kWh})] \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 1.661.380.619,00$$

Biaya listrik terpakai per tahun ketika pabrik tidak beroperasi :

$$= [(5 \text{ jam} \times 21,38 \text{ kW/hari} \times \text{Rp. } 439,00/\text{kWh}) + (19 \text{ jam} \times 21,38 \text{ kW/hari} \times \text{Rp. } 615,00/\text{kWh})] \times 365 \text{ hari/tahun}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 108.315.356,00$$

$$\text{Biaya listrik total per tahun} = \text{Rp. } 5.530.937.420,00$$

- **Biaya Bahan Bakar**

Bahan Bakar yang digunakan adalah solar.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar total} &= 46.941,048 \text{ kg/ bulan} \\ &= 58.685 \text{ L/ bulan} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Harga bahan bakar tiap L} = \text{Rp. } 5300,-^{[5]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biaya pemakaian bahan bakar per bulan} &= 58.685 \text{ L/ bulan} \times \text{Rp. } 5300/\text{L} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 311.030.500/\text{bulan} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biaya pemakaian bahan bakar per tahun} &= \text{Rp. } 311.030.500/\text{bulan} \times 12 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 3.732.366.000,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total biaya utilitas} &= \text{biaya air} + \text{biaya listrik} + \text{biaya bahan bakar} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 57.566.459,00 + \text{Rp. } 5.470.652.234,00 + \text{Rp. } 3.732.366.000,00 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 9.260.584.693,00 \end{aligned}$$

D.5 Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Harga bahan baku dan kemasan dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.4 dan D.5

Pabrik beroperasi selama 300 hari per tahun dengan perincian :

1 tahun 365 hari : - 300 hari kerja

- 65 hari (hari minggu dan hari besar)

Tabel D.5 Harga Bahan Baku

Bahan baku	Jumlah (kg/hari)	Harga (Rp/kg)	Harga total/ hari (Rp)	Harga Total/ thn (Rp)
Tongkol jagung	77.008,00	300,00	23.102.000,00	6.930.600.000,00
<i>Starter</i>	43,01	473.543,00	20.366.005,52	6.109.801.654,61
H ₂ SO ₄	56,83	767,25	43.602,81	13.080.843,00
Ca(OH) ₂	8905,9017	2511,00	22.362.719,17	6.708.815.751,00
NH ₄ OH	71,08	2.371,50	168.578,07	50.573.421,00
Total			66.042.905,57	19.812.871.167,61

Dari neraca massa diperoleh bahwa kapasitas produksi tiap hari ialah 11.121,6539 kg bioetanol yang akan ditampung langsung di tangki penampungan bioetanol, kemudian bioetanol akan dikirim langsung menuju ke PT. Pertamina.

D.6 Harga Jual

D.6.1. Hasil Penjualan Produk *bioetnaol*

Penjualan produk *bioetanol* dilakukan melalui PT. Pertamina karena pabrik tidak menjual produk tersebut ke konsumen secara langsung. Harga yang ditetapkan adalah Rp. 9500/ L. Dalam sehari memproduksi 11.121,6539 kg bioetanol. ρ etanol 96 % = 830 kg/m³

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dalam sehari dihasilkan etanol sebanyak } \frac{11.121,6539 \text{ kg}}{830 \text{ kg/m}^3} &= 13,3996 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 13.399,6 \text{ L/ hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hasil penjualan produk per hari} &= \text{Rp. } 9500/\text{L} \times 13.399,6 \text{ L/ hari} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 127.296.200,00\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hasil penjualan produk per tahun} &= \text{Rp. } 127.296.200,00 \times 300 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 38.188.860.000,00\end{aligned}$$

D.6.2. Hasil Penjualan Limbah produksi bioetanol

$$\text{Harga limbah padat (selulosa, hemiselulosa, lignin) per kg} = \text{Rp. } 500/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{Limbah padat yang dihasilkan per hari} = 23.825,9020 \text{ kg/ hari}$$

$$\text{Hasil penjualan pulp selulosa per tahun}$$

$$= 23.825,9020 \text{ kg/ hari} \times \text{Rp. } 500/\text{kg} \times 300$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 3.573.885.300,00$$

$$\text{Harga padatan xilitol per kg} = \text{Rp. } 3.000/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{Xilitol yang dihasilkan per hari} = 23.320,4550 \text{ kg/ hari}$$

$$\text{Hasil penjualan xilitol per tahun} = 23.320,4550 \text{ kg/ hari} \times \text{Rp. } 3.000/\text{kg} \times 300$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 20.988.409.500,00$$

Total penghasilan per tahun

$$= \text{Rp. } 3.573.885.300,00 + \text{Rp. } 20.988.409.500,00 + \text{Rp. } 38.188.860.000,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 62.751.154.800,00$$

